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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876. NO. 11.

SECOND EDITION.

Fearful Railroad Accident.

Destruction of Life and Limb on the Pan Handle Road.

A Train Runs Off the Track Near Black Lick Station, Twelve Miles from Columbus—Four Cars Wrecked—Four Lives Lost and Twenty-Seven Persons Injured.

PARTICULARS OF THE ACCIDENT.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 22.—A most frightful accident occurred at an early hour this morning at Black Lick station, on the Pan Handle road, about twelve miles from this city. The train was running at the rate of forty miles an hour, when from some cause or other four cars of the train jumped the track, and rolled down the embankment, which is some twenty-five or thirty feet at that place. The engine, baggage car and mail car remained on the track, while those in the rear went off. This leads some to think that the accident was caused by a broken rail, while others are of the opinion that it was caused by jumping the track while making the curve. The cars that went down the embankment are in a terribly broken condition. One gentleman who was on the train states that the cars are fine enough to make kindling wood, and that there is not a single wheel on any of them. Intelligence was at once sent to this city and in a few minutes a wrecking train and physicians were on the scene of the accident and every attention given the wounded that could be given.

Conductor Lacy, who was in charge of the train, and his assistants did what was in their power to alleviate the sufferers till assistance arrived. The killed and wounded were brought to the Union Depot, whence the wounded were removed to the hotels, the greater portion of them going to the Exchange and Central. Physicians from the city responded promptly and were this morning busily ministering to the wants of their patients. In the confusion which prevailed it was hard to get the names of the killed and wounded. Four persons are known to have been killed outright, two men and two children. One of the killed is a son of S. P. Bennett, of Cairo, Illinois. Another is Lizzie Bancroft, of Philadelphia, a child two years old. The men killed are Wm. Keuhling, supposed to be of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Isaac Thornton, of Vanmeter, Iowa. Of the wounded, no adequate idea can be given of the number, as many of them took their regular trains at the depot and departed for their homes, without reporting to any one. It is variously estimated that there must have been between thirty and forty persons who were more or less injured by the accident. Some of the wounds are very slight, while others are quite serious—many of the injuries being about the head and upper portion of the body. The Union Depot this morning had somewhat the appearance of a hastily improvised hospital. The emigrant room had been used to receive the wounded, where they were placed on hastily-constructed beds, from which they were to be removed to the hotels. As fast as two had been removed when the reporter visited the scene this morning, and they were very badly wounded, one of whom will perhaps die. About the depot, waiting for trains, were a number of persons with heads bandaged, arms in slings, or limping around as best they could. All who were on the train speak of the accident as a most frightful one, and are astonished that the deaths were so few.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Additional particulars relative to the railroad accident near this city have been gathered since sending the last dispatch. A man, supposed to be John Weedenberner, of Hamilton, is still lying at the depot, badly but not fatally injured. He declines to give his name, for fear of the effect the news would have upon his wife. Squire Kockamp and family, of Cincinnati, were all somewhat injured, but were able to continue their journey to-day. Other persons reported injured left on the noon train for other points. A visit to the place of accident shows the track was straight at that point; that the road was laid with steel rails, and was in excellent condition this morning. The wheels of all the cars were tested thoroughly at Newark, a few miles from Black Lick, and found to be all sound. What caused the accident is as yet a mystery.

After a tour among the hotels where the persons in the railroad accident this morning are being cared for, and from information gathered from trustworthy sources, the following can be considered as a reliable list of persons injured severely enough to require mention and the extent of their injuries: Mrs. Mary Banning, Pleasant ridge, head, hand and face badly cut. C. I. Fay, of Concord, N. H., shoulder and leg bruised. D. S. Ingham, of Goshen, Ohio, head cut and leg badly bruised. Peter Lumstine, of Ankeny, Iowa, head cut and side badly bruised. Mrs. Jane Lumenstein, of Ankeny, Iowa, head cut and neck sprained. S. P. Bennett, of Cairo, Ohio, leg badly crushed. Mrs. S. P. Bennett, hand cut and shoulder badly bruised. Calvin Thornton, of Vanmeter, Iowa, head and legs slightly bruised. W. D. Driggs, of Springfield, Missouri, shoulder and legs badly hurt. Mrs. J. D. Driggs, head bruised and shoulder badly sprained. A. Shockey, of St. Louis, head and shoulder considerably cut. T. M. Moloy, of Louisville, body badly bruised. Mrs. William Ellis, of New Orleans, I was supposed was badly injured, but in fact, she is very slightly bruised about the head. Her child was unhurt. W. J. Williams, of Vincennes, bruised about the chest and legs. Miss Lizzie Shanklon, of Evansville, shoulder and head. Mrs. J. T. Bancroft, of Philadelphia, badly injured about shoulders. Two children of his lady were injured and one killed. Mrs. A. Shockey, legs cut and body badly bruised. Samuel Jones, of St. Louis, badly hurt about the breast, head and arms. Mrs. S. B. Eastwood, of Louisville, left shoulder dislocated. Mattie Grubblinghoff, of Dayton, face and head bruised. Mrs. Anna Brazleton, of Greenwood, Iowa, seriously injured internally. Sarah Odon, of Burton, Mississippi, badly bruised. John Wolz, of Burton, Mississippi, head and hand cut and arm sprained. Mrs. S. A. Ort, of Louisville, badly hurt about back. R. B. Cornbrook, of Lexington, leg badly bruised.

There were no other persons than those given above who were injured sufficiently to prevent their continuing their journey. The railroad officials are doing their utmost to care for the sufferers.

PHILADELPHIA

The Professional Thieves Want to Take a Holiday and See the Centennial, and Promise to Behave Themselves for that Day—Destruction of Shantytown—Attendance at the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.—An odd Centennial whimsy was developed this morning. Mayor Stokley received a letter containing a request from the professional thieves of the city to have a day set apart when they could visit the Exposition without fear of being captured and imprisoned for ninety days. The letter promised that, were the request granted, the supplicants would, on the day specified, act in a perfectly orderly and law-abiding manner. At six o'clock this morning the work of tearing down "Shantytown," the large collection of frame buildings outside the Centennial enclosure, was begun, in accordance with the order of the court. One hundred men did the work of destruction, guarded by one hundred policemen, and under the personal oversight of the Mayor and Chief of Police the destruction was soon complete.

The weather to-day is cloudy and threatening, with occasional rain, but the attendance at the Exposition is nevertheless very large. It will approach the 130,000 of yesterday, but present appearances indicate that the cash admissions will reach fully 70,000.

The Safe-Burglary Trial.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—In the safe-burglary trial to-day, Nettleship on cross-examination said that he never had any reason to believe that Babcock was connected with the safe burglary and always understood Whitley to say that Babcock knew as much about it as Adamson. Hayes to his connection with the burglary, having been sent here by Whitley to assist. Mrs. Hayes, in affirmed that Whitley, that he [Whitley] was not in New York on the 6th of April, and that he [Hayes] was satisfied at he called upon Whitley on the 6th of April by more than one hundred incidents, several of which he related. Columbus Alexander next testified, but nothing new was elicited. Major Richards, Superintendent of Police, was sworn. He related in detail the history of the burglary, and especially the arrest of the burglar Benton, with the books at the door of Alexander's house. Adjourned.

A Detroit dispatch says: It is stated upon authority here that the statement made yesterday through the Associated Press from New York, that there had been exceeded more than four millions by the Michigan Central Railroad Company upon its leased branch roads, is an error, and that the amount as stated is too large by about two millions and a half.

THE INDIAN TREATIES.

Signing of the New Treaty at Red Cloud Agency.

Speeches of the Chiefs on Signing--Particulars of the Pow-Wow.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEB., September 20, *via* SIDNEY, NEB., September 22.—This evening the Commission consummated the treaty with the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes of this agency, the Indians agreeing to the proposition made them on the 7th inst. without the change of a single word, which proposition has already been published in full. The following named Indians were selected by the Ogallalas to sign for them after the treaty had been read over to them by the interpreter: Red Cloud, Young-man-afraid-of-his-horses, Red Dog, Little Wound, American Horse, Afraid-of-the-bear, Three Bears, Fire Hunter, Quick Bear, Red Leaf, Fire Eyes Man, White Cow, Good Bull, Sorrel Horse, Weasel Bear, Two Lance, Bad Wound, High Bear, He-takes-the-evening-soldier, Slow Bull, High Wolf and Big Foot. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes will not sign until to-morrow, after which the Commission starts at once for Spotted Tail Agency to consummate the treaty there. To the surprise of the Commission after they had offered their signatures to the treaty, the Indians hung back and speeches were made by a number of them before they would touch the pen and make their marks. Red Cloud said: "I am a friend of the President and you men who have come here see we are the chief men and men of influence. You have come here with the words of the Great Father. Therefore, because I am his friend, I have said yes to what he has said to me, and I suppose that makes you happy. I don't like it that we have a soldier here to give us food. It makes our childrens' hearts go back and forth. I wish to have Major Howard for my agent, and I want to have you send word to Washington so he can come here very soon. If my young men come back and say that the country is bad, it will not be possible for me to go as far as the Missouri river country. I think if my people should move there to live they would all be destroyed. There are a great many bad men there and bad whisky, therefore I dont want to go there. A great many of my white relatives have no money. If they are employed to go to the Indian Territory to look at the country, I hope they will be paid out of the money of the Great Father that you have with you."

Young man-afraid-of-his-horses said: "This is the country where I was born. I have never made any man's heart feel bad. I have thought the Great Spirit intended that I should live here and raise my children here. I wished the Great Father should take care of me and I should live here with my children and these white people who have married among us. I give notice that it will take me a long time to learn to labor, and I expect the President will feed me for a hundred years, perhaps a great deal longer. The promises that have been made by the Great Father heretofore have not been carried out. Therefore, I have been unwilling to go to see him, though I have been often invited. But I will remember bringing back from Washington the word that here was where we were to raise our children. Therefore I have never traveled about to see other countries. You never heard of me behaving badly." With this he took pen in hand and as he made his mark said: "That A is to signify that the Great Father has sent and clothed me a hundred years and given me wagons and cattle."

Red Dog said: "I want the Great Father to make haste and send that man (pointing to Major Howard) for agent, also Besmett and Daniels to assist me." Little Wound said: "I told you before that I have many annuities within two months and provisions to last us until spring." American Horse said: "In regard to this arrangement about the Black Hills, it will last as long as we last." Man-afraid-of-the-bear took hold of the pen saying: "The others have said enough," signed and returned to his seat. Three Bears inquired how many years they would be cared for. He thought it should be for five generations. Fire Thunder came up holding his blanket before his eyes, signed blindfolded, returning to his place in silence. Big Foot, who has been engaged in agriculture for several years, said: "I am a farmer; I wanted a hundred wagons but have not seen them yet. I am the man that is going down to see that country." Crow-with-a-good-voice refused to sign the treaty and walked away with quite a show of indignation, but all the others who had been selected and were present affixed their cross to the paper, a copy of which was given them at their request.

THE BIG BLOW.

The Hell Gate Explosion Fixed for Sunday Afternoon—Circular of General Newton—Advice to the Citizens—The Sabbath Question and the Hell Gate Affair.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The explosion at Hell Gate is definitely fixed for Sunday next at 2:50 P. M. General Newton, the engineer in charge, publishes a card saying there will be no commotion of the air, and the underground effect will be sufficient only to jar the buildings without rupturing or cracking the walls. Persons, at least in the neighborhood, will do well to have windows and doors open, and to look out for their ceilings. The best thing to do would be to stand outside until the explosion is over.

General Newton has addressed a special circular to the citizens of Astoria, within whose territory is the shaft of the excavation at Hell Gate. He has to thank them for their fortitude, notwithstanding the attempts to make a panic instituted by poltroons of the male sex. The inhabitants are advised near the time of explosion to be without the cordon established, leaving their houses with doors and windows open. In every case where the ceilings are disturbed the advise would be to vacate the house at the time of the explosion. There is no liability of walls being overthrown or impaired. The people of Astoria propose to make Sunday a general outdoor holiday. General Newton will fire the mine from a point six hundred yards back. A nearer place would have been chosen if there was one from which a view of the explosion could be had.

The New York Sabbath Commission having addressed a communication to General Newton, urging that some other day than Sunday be chosen for the explosion, and saying so important achievement of engineering science and skill will be noticed in other parts of world, and the fact that Sunday was chosen for the grand occasion, will be understood as in accordance with foreign usages, which calls that a gala day, and so it will do not a little to impair the force of our example as a Sabbath-keeping people. The General replied orally, that while he respected the Sabbath as much as the gentlemen whose sentiments the note presented, the explosion on that day was a matter of necessity.

The Strike in the Rice Districts.

CHARLESTON, September 22.—The strike in the Cembatee rice district has broken out afresh and with increased violence. The strikers are beating most brutally all colored hands whom they find at work. Some of these hands who had been striking for two dolars a day and who were terribly cut and bruised yesterday, reached Charleston this evening. Application for process from the United States courts, as the civil officers of State are powerless in the disturbed regions and the gangs of strikers are masters of situation. Planters are in despair about harvesting the rice crop.

More Democratic Rowdyism.

TOLEDO, O., September 22.—General Conway, of New York, was to speak at a Republican meeting in the Eighth ward to-night, but the meeting was broken up at the beginning of his speech by a crowd of one hundred and fifty men, antagonistic to Mr. Conway's views, principally Irish, who had threatened during the day that he should not speak. No cause for this trouble is known unless it is that Conway is of Irish descent and a Republican.

Panama advices state that the rebels have been defeated by the Government troops in the State of Cauca, and that over 500 were left dead on the battle field. On the 10th inst., while testing some cannon on the beach near that city, one of them exploded, killing four persons, dangerously wounding two or three others, and slightly injuring about eight more. The President of the State and leading officers of the squad are among the hurt.

A Card from S. B. Mills.

EDITOR CHRONICLE: Whereas an article appeared in the *Leader* of 21st instant, aspersing the character and good name of the Pittsburgh agents for the Steinway pianos, and charging them with having, without my consent, used my name in recommendation of the Steinway manufactory over all others, I do hereby, and in presence of the subscribed witnesses, declare that my preference has always been, and is to-day, for the Steinway pianofortes, and that I consider them superior to any instruments made in this country or in Europe.

S. B. MILLS.

Pittsburgh, September 21, 1876.
Signed in the presence of
Prof. H. W. Nicholl, Prof. Gettings,
Prof. S. Bissell, Prof. L. W. Blumenschein.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern War.

THE PROPOSALS FOR SETTLEMENT—RECEPTION OF THE PROCLAMATION OF ROYALTY BY THE SERVIAN POPULATION—PLAGUE IN THE TURKISH ARMY.

VIENNA, September 22.—England having explained that her proposal of autonomy for the insurgent provinces meant the control merely of local affairs, Austria has withdrawn the proposals she made independently.

BELGRADE, September 22.—The proclamation of Prince Milan as King of Servia is enthusiastically received by the population. It is believed that the Prince and ministers only disavow the act because of a strong diplomatic pressure, particularly from Russia. When proclaiming royalty, the Servian army also declared the abolition of the Servian Constitution and conferment of absolute authority to Prince Milan. The Servian Government has recalled the soldiers of the reserve and the wounded from the front. The plague has broken out among the Turks before Alexinatz. They are compelled to change their position every three days, and burn their tents and huts.

THE SERVIAN ARMY PRESSING THE CORONATION OF PRINCE MILAN—PROSPECTS FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, September 23.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Belgrade says that members of the deputation sent by the army to confer the crown upon Prince Milan assert that in consequence of the refusal of the ministry to recognize the action of the army, a new Cabinet will come into office Saturday. The coronation of Prince Milan will then take place.

A *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade says that there is no official news regarding the prolonging of the armistice.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that affairs look less satisfactory than on Thursday, but it is confidently believed that the Turks will yield their consent in the end to national armistice.

Spain.

CABINET COUNCIL.

MADRID, September 22.—King Alfonso presided at the Cabinet council, at which addresses from the Protestant clergy and diplomatic representatives of England respecting the recent orders affecting Protestant worship are discussed; also, the question of a Cuban loan and further reinforcements for Cuba.

PRIESTLY AGGRESSION.

LONDON, September 22.—A dispatch from Barcelona notices a growing desire of the Spanish clergy to obtain the suppression of all Protestant schools. They argue that people until they are of full age have no right to be instructed in any religion save the Catholic.

Ex Queen Isabella started for Madrid on Thursday.

REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO.

BARCELONA, September 22.—A manifesto of advanced Republicans, signed in Paris by Zorilla and Salmeron, has been circulated throughout Spain. Its most important propositions are the removal of the Constitution of 1869, with the suppression of the clauses relative to monarchy and equality of all religions.

England.

THANKS TO MR. SCHUYLER.

LONDON, September 22.—Several meetings throughout England have passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Schuyler, of the American Legation at Constantinople, for the promptness of his report on the Bulgarian atrocities.

Duguide & Co., merchants, of Liverpool, Manchester and Buenos Ayres, have failed. Their liabilities are reported at $800,000.

THE QUEEN AT BALL.

LONDON, September 22.—T. T. Freemantle, Conservative, was elected to the House of Commons to-day from Buckingham shire, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Disraeli to the peerage, having 2,735 votes against 2,539 for Carrington, Liberal.

Russia.

DUEL IN HIGH LIFE.

BERLIN, September 22.—It is reported that a duel has been fought between a distinguished Russian diplomatist and Prince Dalgawowki, Governor General of Moscow. The affair was caused by jealousy.

Marine Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, September 23. The steamships Assyrian and Novada, from New York have arrived.

HAVANA, September 23.—Advices from St. Thomas state that during a hurricane there the American bark Idella Berry, Captain Turner, from Cape Captain, with his wife and the crew, excepting two mates and one seaman, were drowned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—For the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, north and west winds, stationary or lower temperatures and generally clear weather. For the Lower Lakes, easterly winds backing to northerly, lower temperature, stationary pressures, cloudy weather and possibly light rain. For the Middle States, northeast to southeast winds, stationary temperature, lower pressure, partly cloudy or rainy weather. The rivers will probably fall, except a rise in the Lower Ohio.

Thirty-one deaths from yellow fever at Savannah yesterday.

The Chicagos defeated the Bostons yesterday by a score of 12 to 10.

Dr. Thomas Saycock, the eminent English medical writer and physician to the Queen, is dead.

The Louisville races were largely attended yesterday, and the racing was good. A mile heat was made by Killburn in 1:45.

The Detroit printers have consented to a reduction of their wages to thirty five cents per thousand for night work and thirty-two cents for day work.

Destructive fires in Baltimore yesterday burned a number of valuable business blocks. The losses were heavy but could not be given last night.

The Oregon Legislature has elected Governor Grover to the United States Senate. The Democratic Convention of Washington Territory nominated John P. Judson for delegate to Congress.

It is stated authoritatively that Mr. Osthenberg has sold the old Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad to the three Iowa pool lines of railroads for $1,500,000. The purchasing roads are the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The road will be transferred about October 1st.

John Young, who was convicted of the murder of Abel McDonald, was hung at Cayago, Ontario, yesterday morning. He made the usual speech, counseling his hearers to take warning by his example and not follow in his track. The hanging was bunglingly done, the first attempt being a failure, owing to the bad working of the trap.

A fire at Chicago yesterday morning destroyed the greater part of Moluska, Craig & Co.'s furniture factory, near the corner of Van Buren and Canal streets. The loss on machinery and stock is fi $45,000 to $60,000, on the building $10 Insurance on stock $27,000, distrib in small amounts among about twenty nve companies. The building was fully insured. Over one hundred hands are thrown out of employment, but the proprietors will rebuild immediately.

A Newport dispatch says: The recent suicide on a boat from New York has been identified as Frank B. Smith, private secretary of the Secretary of the Navy. Smith assumed the name of Wheeler a few weeks before his death. A note was found making a request to publish a card for the purpose of notifying his friends of his death in as quiet a manner as possible. The death of a sister and the refusal of a young lady to become his wife are accepted as the moving causes to self-destruction. Smith was under orders to go to China with confidential dispatches from the Secretary of the Navy.

POLITICAL.

General.

The Rhode Island Democracy will go through the form of making nominations on the 29th at Providence.

We have it from the mouth of Sam Cary that New York will give Hayes 50,000 majority in November.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Tilden is religious. He prays every night when he goes to bed that the vessel will sink that is bringing Tweed home.—*Graphic.* Sammy seems to have an aversion to returns generally.

The Democrats of New York are now asking one another, "Which Republican State ticket are you going to vote—the Robinson Dorsheimer or the Morgan-Rogers?" And the original hard-money Democrat pulls down his vest, wipes off his chin, and remarks, "Really I don't know."

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* directly instigates the assassination of white Republicans who shall continue to address meetings of colored people. "These are the missionaries of mischief," it says, "at whose bosoms the people of the South should strike if any disorder is forced upon them at the polls." They will be the men to suffer," it adds, "and the habit of punishing" them "might as well be begun at an early as a late day."

Charles Francis Adams wears a green neck-tie and twists a short clay pipe in his hat band when he goes out on the street, and whenever he sees a son of Erin intently beholding him, he assumes the expression of a man looking for a job. Ingenious, Charles, but sadly, painfully, hopelessly thin.—*Hawkeye.*

That fiery Democrat Hon. Ben. Hill, of Georgia, said in a recent speech: "Under Tilden the South would be *happy*; under Hayes she would be *quiet*." Mr. Hill draws a broad line of distinction between happiness and quietude. His ideal of a perfectly happy state is an everlasting catfight.—*Louisville Commercial.*

William M. Tweed is of the declining sort, too. The Albany *Journal* has heard from the old "statesman" through a letter to his Democratic friends, in which he says: Your Governor I cannot be. I expect shortly to return to America, but I believe I can serve my State in another capacity. Look elsewhere for a candidate; vote often; don't forget the circular asking for early returns from the rural districts. Above all, gentlemen, whatever you do, give, O give us a Democrat. And believe me, I am as ever, yours for Tilden and Reform,

W. M. T.

As the hard times become easier (says the New York *Post*) the stock in trade of the Democratic party becomes less. Thus history repeats itself. During the discouraging days of the war the Democratic arguments gained force through reverses to the Union armies; now their arguments gain plausibility through the industrial depression from which we have suffered. A great political party, if it deserves the confidence of the country, would have some affirmative policy, by which we could know what it would do in comfortable times; but it seems to be the sole mission of the Democratic party to croak during periods of peril and discouragement. Fortunately, it is powerless to check the turn in the business tide, which, according to a great deal of independent and concurrent testimony, appears to have begun.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THERE was a gain of upwards of one thousand in the membership boundary of the Pittsburgh Methodist Conference last year.

REV. DAVID R. BREED, of St. Paul, Minnesota, will preach in the Third Presbyterian church to-morrow morning and evening.

THE new church of our Lady of Consolation, corner Third avenue and Ferry street, this city, will be dedicated, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Tuigg, on Sunday, September 24th, at 10:30.

REV. MISS A. J. CHAPIN will preach to-morrow morning at the Universalist Church, corner of third avenue and Grant street, and in the evening at the Reformed Episcopal Church, East Liberty.

REV. JOHN CLANCY died at his residence in Schenectady, on Saturday, the 9th inst., aged eighty-three years. He was ordained in September, 1822, and was the oldest member of the Presbytery of Albany.

THE contract for the new Methodist Episcopal church at McKeesport has been let, and the work has commenced. The building will cost between thirty and forty thousand dollars, and is to be completed by October, 1877.

REV. R. W. PERSON, D.D., will preach morning and evening by the ordination of Arch Avenue Baptist Church. Subjects of discourse: Morning, "Nature, Necessity and Means of a Genuine Revival;" evening, "Little Children and their Loved."

MR. JOS. A. SCHOONS has been transferred by the Presbytery of Steubenville to that of Delaware for the next quarter in place of Rev. J. M. Jamieson, who has accepted a call to Pinta Presbyterian congregation under the care of Presbytery of Steubenville.

BISHOP FOSTER has taken up his residence in Boston, and will board with Prof. Bowne, of the Boston University, where he will occupy the Episcopal residence, 59 Rutland street. This arrangement is made because the Bishop's family has been sadly broken up.

THE new Presbyterian church at Braddock, Allegheny county, will be dedicated Saturday, September 30, 1876. Rev. Geo. D. Hayes, D.D., will preach at 7:30 P. M. on Friday evening, and he will also preach at the dedication sermon on Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

TO THE present time one hundred and ninety-four volumes have been deposited in the Library of the Presbyterian Historical Society. The largest part of these are in manuscript, and will be bound in covers by the paper prepared for the purpose by the Publication Committee. The remainder are printed.

REV. W. J. MONTEITH, of Lewiston, Idaho Territory, died August 29. He passed away peacefully, trusting in that Savior whom he had so often and so earnestly commended to others. He will be much missed, not only by the Nez Perces Indians, for whom he labored more particularly, but also by the white people of that entire region.

REV. J. S. EASTON, D. D., desiring to spend the coming winter in a warmer climate, has felt constrained to give up his pastoral charge at Braddock. His congregation express sorrow at the separation, but admit it is necessary, and express the highest appreciation of his Christian character and attainments.

THE *Catholic* has an editorial on "Bigotry as a Working Force," in which it asserts that "information at hand shows a preconcerted plan" among the managers of several large concerns not to employ Catholic laborers or mechanics unless they cease to be are Catholics. An instance is cited as having occurred at Wilkinsburg, in this county.

THE Baptist Social Union of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity will hold its first meeting, after the summer vacation, next Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Penn avenue Baptist church, East End. The delegates to the National Convention of Social Unions, held some time ago in Philadelphia, will make reports. The subject for discussion will be "The Fall Campaign in our Churches." Rev. J. S. Wrightnour will make the opening address.

THE *United Presbyterian* says: We are of the opinion that too many good people who are now studying the profit and loss of their "summer boarding" business will conclude they cannot help the missionaries much as the result of their gains. They took the pleasant people who wished to get private places of rest during the hot weather, hoping, if not to make a large amount of money, at least to be compensated for their work and sacrifice. But their hopes have not been realized.

THE Ladies' Missionary Society, of the Sandusky Street Baptist church, Allegheny, held a reception last Thursday evening, at the house of their pastor, Rev. B. F. Woodburn. Addresses were made by Pastors Hutson and Woodburn, and we say read by Miss Zilla Bunn, a poem by Miss Annie Marshall, and a letter from Miss Hensley, of Burmah. The singing was excellent. A large number of the earnest friends of missions were present, and the evening was delightfully spent.

THE *Presbyterian Banner* says: Our entire Church and the cause of Christ are suffering greatly by the large number of vacant churches and unsettled ministers, while they do but little in bringing sinners into the fold or in supplying the treasury of the Lord. Some plan must be adopted for rendering the churches in the older parts of the country self-supporting, and relieving the Board of Home Missions of the burden of carrying them year after year, or this large denomination will be greatly crippled in all its operations. Out of 5,077 churches, 1,661 (nearly one-fourth of the whole) are vacant.

THE *Christian Advocate*, in noticing the death of Bishop Janes, says: He was senior Bishop, and was for a time a wise counselor. He was ordained to the office during the century of our church life. He was a remarkable man, remarkable for his varied endowments, their large development, and their harmonious proportions. It is difficult to say in what he excelled for he seemed a master in everything required of a Bishop. As a preacher, for unction and eloquence, he was rarely equaled; as an executive officer, he had no superior; as a Christian, he was about as faultless as pertains to humanity in its best earthly conditions; as a man, he was genial and lovable; as a laborer in the work of the ministry, he was self-sacrificing and untiring to a degree that was marked by all.

THE Philadelphia officers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church will hold its semi-annual meeting in the city of Pittsburgh on the last Thursday of October, beginning at 10 A. M., in the Third Church, on Sixth avenue. The "Pittsburgh and Allegheny Committee" take great pleasure in inviting delegates from all the societies reported through them, and also from all Presbyterial societies and others who may be able to come. It is hoped that there will be present one or more members from every church in this region; and for the convenience of those having the matter in charge, it is desirable to know the number of representatives who will remain over night. There will be entertainment for all. Address Mrs. A. A. Hodge, Allegheny City, Pa.

The Brookville Criminals.

Sheriff Crissman, of Jefferson county, arrived at the Penitentiary yesterday with the notorious gang of criminals recently convicted at the Criminal Court in Brookville. Their names, offenses and sentences are: Wes. Watt, convicted of an attempt to commit rape and sentenced to a term of five years; Charles Overback, burglary, three years and six months; Ferdinand Overback, burglary, three years; Andrew Miller, *alias* A. F. Von Milders, arson, five years, and for burglary, seven years, making twelve years in all.

Watt, it is said, will be taken to Kentucky ere long for trial for the murder of his father.

PITTSBURGH M. E. CONFERENCE

Third Day's Proceedings—Reports from Committees—Pulpit Appointments, &c.

Conference met at half past eight yesterday morning, and opened with devotional services, led by Rev. F. M. McGowan.

The third question of minute business was then brought up, i. e. "Who remain on trial?" The following brethren reported their missionary and necessitous collections; the same were examined, passed, and, on motion, continued on trial: G. S. Reynolds, G. A. Emerson, W. C. Weaver, A. Cameron, J. T. Stafley, S. M. Bell and W. N. Richards.

Rev. Charles B. Sauck was discontinued at his own request. The name of the Rev. Thomas A. St. Johns was called, when the Presiding Elder of the late ministers' congregation announced that Rev. St. Johns had died during the year.

Recommendations of local preachers for deacons' orders were called for, and Revs. S. M. Bell and J. L. Steffey, having been duly recommended, and the committee having reported favorably, as to their examinations, they were elected to deacons' orders.

A paper from the trustees of Mt. Union College was presented, and on motion, referred to the Committee on Education.

Reports from the following committees were presented, read, and on motion adopted: Centenary, Temperance, Freedmen, Parsonages and Periodical Accounts.

On motion the special order of the day was taken up. The Bishop presented the action of the last General Conference, changing the basis of representation.

Rev. L. H. Nesbit moved that this Conference concur in the action of the General Conference in changing the ratio of representation in the General Conference. This motion prevailed by a vote of 87 to 11.

The action of the General Conference, relative to the charge of the third restrictive rule, was then taken up and laid on the table until official data could be had, that it might be presented in proper form.

Motion was made by the Rev. J. S. Hays to reconsider the vote taken restricting the number of districts into which the Conference should be divided, and the motion was carried.

Rev. W. K. Brown moved that the number of districts be continued as before.

Considerable discussion ensued until a motion prevailed to lay the matter in question on the table.

Dr. L. H. Bugbee, President of the Allegheny College, presented the annual report of the college and delivered a brief account of the institution and of the recent additions and improvements.

The editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, Rev. Dr. Wheeler, occupied a brief portion of the morning in allusion to the prospects and condition of the paper. The speaker asked for church news, brief and to the point, from the ministry, and promised that the *Advocate* would be all that the church could ask.

At the conclusion of Dr. Wheeler's address announcement committee meetings were made, after which the Conference adjourned with the benediction, to meet again this morning at 8:30 o'clock.

The Lawrenceville suburb of the native city of Philadelphia. On the 16th of the same month, in the presence of a large congregation, including many delegates of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which was to meet on the following day, he was installed pastor of the congregation he had come to serve."

Soon after he had taken charge of this congregation, he delivered a series of sermons which attracted marked attention, and stamped him as a minister of no ordinary ability and power. The church building then was on Fifth avenue, where the Bank Block now stands, and many persons will remember the crowds which thronged to hear him. Under his ministry the church has greatly prospered, increasing largely in numbers, liberality and influence. He resigned the pastorate of S. T. D. (Doctor of Divinity) from Washington College, Pa.

Dr. Howard preferred to remain in this city, although he had received calls to other places, among them Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. In 1866 he had a most urgent call from the last named city, and concluded to accept it, but the Presbytery, in respone to the earnest desire of the church here, declined to dissolve the pastoral connection. The Doctor subquently acknowledged the wisdom of this action. The deceased took an active interest in all matters affecting the prosperity of the denomination of which he was so distinguished a member. For several years he was a trustee of Washington College, and for a number of years has filled the position of President of the Board of Trustees of the Western University. Since 1849 he has been a director of the Western Theological Seminary, and for many years was a member of the Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions. Since the organization of the General Assembly's Committee on Freedmen he has been a member of it, and was its first chairman, but he resigned his chairmanship at the time he expected to remove to Cincinnati.

Dr. Howard has delivered a number of very able discourses, which were printed by request—notably one preached before the General Assembly at Lexington, Ky., in 1857. He was a member of the Reunion Committee of 1866, appointed when the two Assemblies of the then divided church had met (rather by design than accident) in St. Louis. He was the fourth member named in the committee to represent the Old School, of which Dr. Krebs was chairman. Dr. Brainerd was the chairman of the New School committee. Both of these distinguished bodies met before the committees met, and were successfully respectively by Drs. Beatty and Adams. The committee met in New York, in February, 1867, and the result of that meeting was the adoption of proposed terms of reunion. These efforts, as our readers well know, culminated in the reunion of the two bodies in the May meeting in this city. November 12, 1869—an event memorable in the annals of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Howard contributed largely to bring about this reunion, and the gratitude of the Church will ever render illustrious his name and the names of his worthy colaborers.

Dr. Howard was a man of vigorous intellect, of great earnestness, and of marked devotion to duty. He was dignified in manner, but not reserved. He was genial and affable in society, and was universally beloved by old and young. He usually wrote his sermons and bestowed great care in their preparation. Some of his set discourses are models of literary excellence. His delivery was at all times pleasing, and in his more impassioned appeals he was very forcible and eloquent. The chief characteristic of his style of preaching was his deep earnestness. No one could listen to him without realizing that he felt the truth of every word he uttered. He was a practical worker and organizer, and in this way contributed largely to the growth of his congregation and the development of its usefulness in the various benevolent channels of church life. He leaves an invalid wife, and several children grown to manhood and womanhood. The bereavement falls upon them with crushing weight, and the whole congregation will deeply mourn the sudden determination of a life so precious to them.

The religious services which were to have been held in the Second church, to-morrow, will not take place. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, a special meeting for prayer will be held in the church, and will be conducted by Dr. Jacobus, and other ministers.

SAD FATALITY.

A Little Girl Mangled to Death by a Locomotive.

A sad accident occurred yesterday noon at the Twenty-eight street crossing, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, by which an interesting little girl of tender years lost her life. It appears a group of playful little girls and smaller children, belonging to families resident on the hillside, were coming home from school. The children were crossing the net work of tracks at this point when a Fort Wayne shifting engine, No. 63, which was engaged drilling some cars on an adjoining track, preparatory to switching over and attaching them, bore down on the little girls. Three of the children, about being caught between the swiftly moving locomotive and cars, when the conductor and switchman, seeing their peril, dashed forward, and, at considerable personal risk, each snatched a child from the danger. But the third, a daughter of John Cramer, in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, tripped and fell, and before she could be rescued was run over and sustained such injuries that she died while being carried to her home on this hillside.

Dr. Mur

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876.

THE Democratic party is gasping for breath in TILDEN'S own State.

WHAT'S in a name? TILDEN'S mendacious "explainer" is one SINNOTT.

TILDEN is not to be permitted to crawl out of his fraud and perjury peril through SINNOTT'S sewer. The Government proposes to bring suit against him, and the papers in the case will be served in a few days.

ANOTHER representative "reformer" is H. C. BROKMEYER, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, who was indicted in 1869 for failing to pay a special tax due to the United States. He entered a plea of guilty, and was fined twenty dollars and costs. The trail of TILDEN is over them all.

SAN FRANCISCO papers state that difficulties are already arising, in imagination, in respect to the treaty with the Sandwich Islands, for the admission free of duty of various commodities. It is suggested that the Islands will be a receptacle for various products which will be attempted to be sent into the United States free of duty.

"BALLOT BOX stuffers and repeaters" is what the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, through a correspondent, calls the Allegheny county veterans who attended the great reunion at Indianapolis. This shameful insult against honest men was undoubtedly indited by the pitiful sneers and slurs in which the Democratic organ in this city indulged toward them on the occasion of their departure.

BOB TOOMES, the loud-mouthed Georgia implacable, is vomiting rhetorical venom in South Carolina in the interest of TILDEN, HAMPTON and "reform." TOOMES is the ferocious braggart who was going to call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill, and who not long ago boasted, in a public speech delivered at Atlanta, that his State was gained for the Democracy by fraud, bribery, intimidation and murder, and that the fact was known to every Democrat in the State as well as to himself, although they did not have the same "moral courage" to declare it and glory in it as an act of merit and virtue.

THE Republicans are now so completely masters of the situation that evidences begin to manifest themselves in some quarters of relaxation and falling off in labor. This will never do. TILDEN is one of those men who never yield to discouragements, who is as wily and cunning as he is long-headed and diligent, and who snatches victory from the jaws of defeat, if it is a possible thing to do so. The more hard knocks he gets the harder he will work, for he has staked everything on success, and he must be met at every point with increased endeavors for the success of the Republican candidates and cause.

THE *Public* has compiled a table of the grain receipts at the principal Atlantic ports during the twelve weeks preceding the panic in 1873, and compared them with the corresponding records for the same period this year, with the following results:

	Total receipts. 1873.	1876.	Per cent. 1873.	1876.
New York..	$26,395,849	$22,607,012	57.5	46.1
Montreal...	6,407,660	6,831,215	14.2	13.9
Philadelphia	4,709,329	4,185,961	10.4	17.2
Boston.....	3,888,075	5,047,697	8.5	10.2
Baltimore..	3,670,975	5,482,159	8.0	11.2
Portland...	67,000	670,078	1.4	1.4
Total...	$45,885,779	$49,075,642	100	100

It will be observed from this statement that the gains of Philadelphia have exceeded those of any other port.

THE Bureau of Agriculture of the United States Centennial Commission have issued a circular requesting fruit growers and pomological associations to unite in a grand display of Pennsylvania apples, pears, peaches and plums, upon the State day, the 28th instant. The pomological exhibition of the past week was a perfect success, ten thousand dishes of fruit being displayed; but, sad to say, nothing from our own State, though California, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Canada sent loads. There is yet time to show the multitude that the State is capable of producing fruits in abundance and of the best quality. Contributions sent by express, freight paid, addressed to the Bureau of Agriculture, will be unpacked and displayed at the expense of the Commission.

MR. HOPKINS will please take the stand. At its last session, a Democrat from Georgia introduced in the House of Representatives a bill known as "House bill No. 232," the object of which is to refund the tax paid on raw cotton, levied in 1865, under the revenue laws. The amount of tax levied and paid to the United States under these laws, upon cotton, was $68,072,388. This amount is asked by the bill to be refunded by the United States. The bill also provides that the amount named be paid in thirty year five per cent. gold bearing bonds. The interest on these bonds will alone be $102,108,570, and this, with the principal itself, will be $170,180,958, as the amount to be paid under the bill if it becomes a law. Should the bill be placed on its passage at the next session of Congress, will you, or will you not, vote for it? The question is a direct one, and the voters of the Twenty-second Congressional district require a direct answer.

TILDEN'S lickspittle, SINNOTT, says, speaking of the great railroad wrecker's refusal to make any return of his income to the Government, since the year 1833: "The statute gave the tax-payer the option to take that course." That is a falsehood. The act of Congress, July 1, 1862, section 6, provided, among other things: "That it shall be the duty of all persons or persons, made liable to any duty, now or before the 1st day of August, 1862, and on or before the 1st Monday of May in each year thereafter, to make a list or return to the assistant assessor of the district where located, of the amount of annual income charged with a special duty or tax, for which such persons are liable to be assessed under and by virtue of this act." TILDEN'S payment of the penalties attached to his annual infractions of the law from the year 1864 to 1871, no more relieves him from the odium attending them than does the serving out of a term of imprisonment by a convicted criminal relieve the latter from the stigma attached to his acts.

THE New York *Herald* makes a good point on a correspondent who complains of the *Herald* for saying that the political "cry about high expenditures is nonsense," whereas, the correspondent says that the "taxes are high, and the expenditures great." To which the *Herald* replies thus:

It is true, as we said before, that "the cry about huge expenditures is nonsense." It is so, because it is raised for party purposes, exclusively against the Federal administration; while in fact it ought to be raised more loudly against municipal expenditures, which have been and are made very largely by the very party which makes the outcry against Federal extravagance.

This correspondent is thus convicted of censuring the National Government for the high taxes imposed by the Democratic city government of New York. The national taxes are so levied as to escape the general tax-payer altogether, and they have been largely reduced, not increased. They are imposed mainly upon the manufacturers of tobacco and of spirituous and malt liquors. But the taxes which oppress the people of New York and other Democratic cities are levied by the city governments, which are alone responsible for them. Under Democratic rule the debt of the city of New York has grown, within a few years, from $30,000,000 to $150,000,000; and the remedy for this is to turn that party out of power.

THE revelations which have been made of TILDEN'S operations, and his insincerity and dishonesty, are producing a marked effect among thoughtful men, who took him at his word as a reformer, only to be cheated and deceived. And all his "explanations" and "defenses" have only served to make matters worse. He sought to escape the blame for the Chicago resolutions of 1864, but the record made at the time by the Democratic local newspaper disproved the claim and showed the fresh trick which he was playing. When Congressman HEWITT asked for some proof of TILDEN'S loyalty, in order to reply to KASSON, the editor of the *World* could present nothing except the *alleged* draft of a declaration *said* to have been written by TILDEN. But there is not a particle of evidence that it *was*, for it never saw daylight till MARBLE produced it eleven years later. So with regard to his false income tax plea concerning his false income tax return. It is a transparent tissue of falsehood, evasion and trickery, which only aggravates the original offense and reveals his utter incapacity to appreciate the obligations of an honest and law-abiding citizen. This succession of failures has attracted widespread attention, and a host of men now look upon TILDEN as very different from the sincere, "square," earnest man which he pretends to be. He has lost a great deal during the last month, and the popular distrust of him grows stronger every day, while the frankness, the perfect honesty of GOVERNOR HAYES, and the clear demonstration of his integrity, against all imputations flung upon him, put TILDEN'S slippery course in still bolder light and shame.

TILDEN'S INCOME FRAUD.

The reply of TILDEN to the charges against him of deliberately swindling the Government in his income tax return, and of perjury in swearing to it, is the thinest and baldest excuse for a crime that was ever offered. The rejoinder of the New York *Times* to it is conclusive against him, and very little needs to be added to what the *Times* has said.

The substance of the reply is that the receipts of professional and personal income of TILDEN for 1862 were not liable to the income tax of that year, because the most of it was earned in previous years, and therefore not taxable. It is admitted that MR. TILDEN'S professional earnings were exceptionally large; that they amounted to from $75,000 to $100,000 yearly; but that they were not paid for until subsequent years. It is fairly presumable, therefore, that they were as large in 1832 as in 1861 or previous years, and as large in 1858 and subsequent years.

MR. TILDEN undertakes to hide himself under the decision of Commissioner LEWIS, which confined his return, as alleged, to his actual receipts for the earnings of 1862, that being the first year in which income tax was imposed, and he therefore returned for taxation only the amount realized in cash from his labors in that year.

Now, there was a manifest propriety in limiting the tax to the earnings of 1862 and in excluding the receipts for the earnings of previous years; but Commissioner LEWIS did *not* restrict the returns to the actual receipts for services rendered in that year. The following is his decision:

Physicians and lawyers should include the actual receipts for services rendered in 1862 *together with an estimate of the unrealized or contingent income due to that year.*

The clause we have *italicised* directs the taxpayer to include in his return of income for taxation his estimated and unrealized income earned in 1862, and MR. TILDEN has deliberately overlooked this clause. He made no estimate whatever of his, as yet, unrealized earnings, and in confining his estimate to his actual cash receipts from the earnings of 1862, he purposely withheld what he was directed to include by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. If he earned $100,000 or $75,000, or $50,000, or even so low a sum as $20,000, he was guilty of defrauding the Government and swearing to a false return. There is no escape from this conclusion, and if MR. TILDEN chooses to hide himself under the decision of Commissioner LEWIS, he must be held to a full accountability to return *all* that he learned in 1862, whether paid for then or in subsequent years.

After 1862, returns of income were to include all receipts for earnings of 1862 and subsequent years not before returned, yet MR. TILDEN permitted the assessor, by declining to make any return himself, to estimate his annual revenue at the low sum of $15,000. If his earnings of 1862 were not estimated in that year, they were taxable in 1863 and subsequent years; yet he suffered the Government to be defrauded of its due by refusing to make any return of them.

In any case MR. TILDEN was guilty of fraud and guilty also of perjury. He swore to what he knew to be untrue. While earning enormous fees, and in receipt of an enormous income, he managed to crawl through a long series of years without paying a tax upon the bulk of his receipts. His refusal to make a tax return from 1863 to 1872 was evidence of a purpose to defraud the Government, and the whole nasty business, thus revealed, must stand as a monument to his greed, his disloyalty and his innate personal dishonesty.

IN a letter relating to the appropriations for public buildings made by the sham economists of the Democratic House, at the last session of Congress, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* shows that in no branch of the service is the positive injury inflicted more apparent than in the conditions which they imposed on the public buildings in all parts of the country. There were but few cases where the questions presented were not very plain ones. Costly sites had been purchased, and suitable and expensive buildings authorized and begun. The plans had been perfected in accordance with the limits of cost fixed by a previous Congress, and approved. In most cases large amounts had been expended. Until the buildings could be completed the Government would receive no return for its investments. Clearly, the only real economy would have been to appropriate money enough to push the work on all these structures as rapidly as possible. But the sums needed were large, and the temptation to withold them for the purpose of swelling the amount of apparent reductions, with which Democrats hoped to win popular applause, was too strong. So one great building after another was temporarily sacrificed for the purpose of more easily summing up the grand total of the deceitful savings. If the appropriations actually needed for the work energetic, and at the same time, economical prosecution of these works, had been made, fully three thousand more men would have been furnished with employment. The action has been equivalent to directly depriving that number of men of labor. Indirectly, of course, the labor interests have been affected to a much greater extent than this number indicates. This is a fair specimen of Democratic "economy."

TO-MORROW, at high-tide, if no unforseen obstacles intervene, the great mine under "Hallett's Point" reef, in the East river, New York, will be exploded. This reef is one of the most dangerous obstructions in the Hell Gate channel, and its demolition is expected to create a great difference in the set of the current, and practically to remove all danger to navigation at that point. The reef to be removed is a semi-ellipse, 720 feet in length, and the shorter semi-axis projects straight into the channel about 300 feet. According to General NEWTON'S measurement, the cubic contents above the depth of twenty-six feet, at mean low water, amount to 51,000 yards. It is now seven years since operations were begun on this reef, and it is estimated that the final cost will be a million and a quarter of dollars. Many predictions are made as to the effect of the explosion. Some people expect to see a tremendous commotion of the waters, and to feel a terrestrial agitation not unlike a small earthquake. General NEWTON says that there will be a good deal of disappointment, and that the thousands of spectators will feel that they have been to some extent imposed upon. The object of the great and protracted work, however, has not been to furnish something startling in the way of popular entertainment, but to rid the East river of a reef which has caused the destruction of an untold amount of freight and many human lives. If the explosion shall be attended with the successful results anticipated, the improvement will be of great commercial benefit to New York, since it will practically open to free navigation a new and important approach to that port, and secure safety to life and property where before was peril and disaster.

PERSONAL.

Captain Cook, of the Yale crew, has accepted a position on the editorial staff of the New York *World*, and will begin his duties about the first of October.

All the papers are saying that MR. and MRS. Sartoris and child arrived in the Celtic last Sunday, when the truth is the infant died in London last spring.

That must be a peaceful and wonderfully harmless neighborhood in Maine, where one family of four sons and one daughter has married all the children in another family, consisting of four daughters and a son. Yet the newspapers state this as a fact.

Dr. William A. Muhlenberg, the founder of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, and author of the beautiful hymn, "I would not live alway, I ask not to stay," was on Saturday last presented with a purse of $30,000 by his friends, he having on that day attained the age of eighty years.

The Standish monument at Duxbury will probably be finished next season. The base is thirty feet and the top fifteen feet thick, and it is already fifty-nine feet high and can be seen twenty miles away. Over $15,000 have been spent on it, and a mammoth fair is to be held in Boston next winter to raise the balance.

Julian Hawthorne is charged by the New York *Times* with a singular piece of mercenary trickery. It says that the story entitled "The Rose of Death," republished in the *Times* of Sunday from the *Cornhill Magazine*, originally appeared in *Harper's Bazar* some five years ago under the title of "Otto of Roses," having been purchased by the Harpers' from Mr. Hawthorne.

Joshua Montgomery Sears, the young Boston millionaire who has recently succeeded in breaking his father's will, owns business property in Chicago worth a million. His Boston estate pays an annual tax of $60,000. He is twenty-two years of age, a student of Yale College, and has been subjected to "the best Christian influences." No mamma would refuse him for her daughter.

An elderly Quaker called at a store in Providence, R. I., the other day, and said that some thirty years ago the father of one of the members of the firm had sold a yoke of oxen to a neighbor of his for $122, paying fifty dollars down and giving a note for the balance. That note the venerable Friend had indorsed, and he was sorry to add it had never been paid. He had now come to tender the amount for which he had then become responsible, and regretted that he was unable to offer the interest also. The member of the firm reminded him that, as the note had long ago become outlawed and forgotten, the indorser was under no legal obligation to pay anything. But the Quaker was determined to have the thing off his mind, and insisted upon an acceptance of payment.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Hell Gate will be touched off to-morrow. Got your ear-cotton ready?

Rich alluvial plains have been discovered in the interior of Australia.

The women's congress will begin its session at Philadelphia on the 4th prox.

Colonel Turnipseed, of Georgia, has been successful with his corn crop this year.

In consequence of Huxley "Paradise Lost" will get a reading by many who have neglected it hitherto.

It is a lamentable fact that in this golden age of scientific inquiry there is a marked decline in literature and philosophy.

The impatient American can't even rest while he is traveling. "Business parlor cars" are now run on some roads.

A mackerel eight and a half feet long and weighing 830 pounds was the other day caught off Newport, Rhode Island.

A volume of lectures on Genesis by the late Rev. Frederick W. Robertson is announced for publication in England.

And now it is asserted that the "Annals of Tacitus" were not written by Tacitus at all, but were forged by Poggius (Bracciolli).

Notes of returning prosperity and revival in business are apparent in every direction, and the "hard times" Democracy are aghast.

Low prices are in demand. The managers of the New York State Fair lost money by putting the price of admission at fifty cents.

Yellow fever in Savannah is having one good effect—all the other cities and towns subject to the plague are cleaning up their streets.

The landscape is now arrayed in the grace of forest charms decayed and parboil melancholy, and the women in new bonnets.

There will be fifty thousand children on the Centennial grounds on Pennsylvania day. They are better than any poems that ever were sung or said.

The founders have nearly completed the statue which is to be erected in Paris in commemoration of the anniversary of American independence.

It is generally believed that real estate has now sunk to its lowest point of depreciation, and that hereafter a gradual rise in its value may be expected.

The oyster "shuckers" of Norfolk have struck against a reduction of wages. They might resume work at half rates, and set up the bivalves on the half shell.

Nearly a thousand applicants have already been admitted to the free night schools in the Cooper Institute, New York, and all the drawing classes are full.

The exhibition mania, which seems to have taken hold of Europe, is now raging in Germany. That country is projecting a modster exposition at Berlin in 1882.

The Black Hills will produce large stories, at least. There are said to be plenty of men in the Hills who have from $10,000 to $15,000 buried, waiting a chance to pack it out.

The Fall River Manufacturers' Board of Trade have voted to restore to the operatives in their mills on the 1st of October the ten per cent. reduction made on their wages in August.

The meanest man in Boston is the capitalist who wanted to charge the Moody and Sankey committee in that city $5,000 for the use of his land during their meetings, and claimed the buildings also.

One of the best and most reliable indications of a revival of business is the improvement in the book trade, for books are certainly not one of the first necessities of a people just emerging from a season of depression.

The fleeting supply of capital in England is so large that the rate of discount has been as low as two per cent. for several months past. There does not appear to be any field open at present for the safe and profitable employment of capital there.

The manufacture of iron in the West is rapidly increasing in amount. In Chicago alone there are two of the ten Bessemer steel works in the United States, and these made 85,000 tons of the 291,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails manufactured in this country last year.

The United States Attorney General has decided that a candidate for a Presidential elector can not hold at the same time an appointment of United States Commissioner. He has also decided that the same rule applies to attorneys, specially employed in Government cases, to assist.

MM. Porro and Wolf, two eminent astronomers of Zurich, have succeeded in catching a glimpse through their telescope of the planet Vulcan, the existence of which, still nearer to the sun than Mercury, was demonstrated twenty years ago by Leverrier. Vulcan had not been seen before for seventeen years.

Dr. Sears, President of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational fund, speaking of the condition and prospects of education in the South, says the majority of the States have made slow but steady progress; two or three have manifested renewed interest and energy. The conviction of the necessity of public schools is gaining ground everywhere.

An opinion prevails in the East that the half-dime or five-cent piece has been driven from circulation in California. This, says the San Francisco *Call*, is a mistake. On the contrary, no silver coin is more in demand. There was a time in the history of the State when the five cent piece was despised, but things have greatly changed since those "flush" days. Now the family and the corner grocery find them indispensable.

The Democratic Wizard's Bottle.

[From a speech by Senator Booth in Indiana.]

The whole Democratic platform reminds me of an illustration once used by a California friend of mine. Have you ever been to one of those magic show performances where the conjurer out of one bottle will pour every variety of drink? For instance, he will say, "Ladies and gentlemen, I shall be happy to give you a drink of sherry, of champagne, of tea, of coffee, of milk, of ice water, of anything out of this bottle." A lady will step up and say, "I should like to have a cup of tea." He will say, "Sweetened, miss?" and pour it out from the bottle. A man will step up and say, "Gimme a little whisky." He pours him a little whisky. Another says, "I should like a little champagne," and forth from his little can bubbles the champagne. He has it all in that wonderful bottle.

Now that Democratic platform, it seems to me, has a marvellous quality something of this nature. If a Hard-money man comes up and says, "Well, I like soft money," forthwith this Democratic conjurer says, "Well, here, don't you see we have repealed the day of resumption? I will give you a little Hendricks." [Laughter]. A man comes up and says, "I like mine hard." "Don't you see we repealed the day of resumption because it hindered resumption? Why, take a little Tilden." [Renewed laughter]. "Well," another says, "I like paper currency, but I want it founded on gold." "Oh, we have got that exactly. We have it in the central reservoir. Take a little Tilden and Hendricks mixed." [Applause and laughter]. Another man comes up and says, "Well, the war is over, and I am willing to accept the amendments of the Constitution, and let the negroes vote." "All right," says he. "Don't you see we have got that right there in our platform?" Another man comes up and says, "The negroes never ought to be allowed to vote in the world." He says, "Of course. Take it, my friend. If they don't vote our way, we will shoot them." Another comes up and says, "I am liberal. I would like to get this up on a little higher tone," "I can suit you exactly, my friend. Here is Charles Francis Adams nominated by the Democratic party of Massachusetts for Governor." Another says: "I abide by the old amendments. I want no change at all. I want my Democracy straight and hard and anti-war." "My dear friend, we have got just the article that suits you. Here is Mr. Williams, blue jeans and all." [Great applause and laughter.] And if that is not hard enough, go over into the neighboring district and try Andrew Humphreys."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FIRST CENTURY OF THE REPUBLIC: A Review of American Progress. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Rarely have we had combined in a single volume so much valuable matter as in this one. The book is unique in design, and while the subjects are diverse, yet there is perfect harmony in the blending of the same. Each writer was left to exercise perfect freedom, and yet working together upon the same outline plan. In the words of an authority, "The writers have been workmen, who have combined to construct an edifice designed by an unknown architect. The result is a volume which, though planned by a single mind, no man could have written." These words express its character precisely. The seventeen distinguished American writers embodied the essence of each subject treated, showing a high order of thought, as well as providing a compendium of facts for future record and use, and showing an advance in civilization and progress that must command the homage of the nations, as well as the profound gratitude of the people of this country. It is worthy of the Centennial year, and more than the poet, in every respect, of the Centennial number of the *North American Review*, great as it was generally regarded in literary circles. These papers were originally contributed to *Harper's Magazine*, and as they appeared from month to month commanded much attention. The names of the writers and subjects indicate the high character of the work, namely: Introduction: Colonial Progress, by Eugene Lawrence; Mechanical Progress, by Edward H. Knight; Progress in Manufacture, by Hon. D. A. Wells; Agricultural Progress, by Professor W. H. Brewer; Development of our Mineral Resource, by Professor T. S. Hunt; Commercial Development, by Edward Atkinson; Growth and Distribution of Population, by Hon. F. A. Walker; Monetary Development, by Professor W. G. Sumner; Experiment of the Union, with Its Perpetuation, by T. D. Woolsey, D. D., LL. D; Educational Progress, by Eugene Lawrence; The Exact Sciences, by F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; Natural Science, by Professor Theodore Gill; A Century of American Literature, by Edwin P. Whipple; Progress of the Fine Arts, by S. S. Conant; Medical and Sanitary Progress, by Austin Flint, M. D.; American Jurisprudence, by Benj. V. Abbott; Humanitarian Progress, by Charles L. Brace; Religious Development, by John F. Hurst, D. D. It is well named "A Review of American Progress," and worthy of the civilization of the age, and this highly favored nation.

SCHOOLS AND MASTERS OF PAINTING: With an Appendix on the Principal Galleries of Europe. By A. G. Radcliffe. Illustrated. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

A work that deserves a wide sale, and one that is especially valuable and suggestive to those who desire a knowledge of the different schools of painting from the earlier periods to the present time. Its historical merits are not the least in value, and the reader will be suprised to what an extent this beautiful art is made tributary to Romanism. The pagan paintings are strikingly contrasted by the early Christian pictures. The work opens with a brief history of the beginning of this art in pagan times in Greece and Assyria; then Christian art is presented, followed by an account of Byzantine and miniature painting. Then early Italian art and interesting features relating to the Traditions of Art. The concluding chapters are devoted to Italian Painting in the Fifteenth Century; Leonardo da Vinci and Michael Angelo; Raphael and Correggio; Painting in Venice; Later Italian Painting; Early German and Flemish Painting; German Painting in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries; Later Flemish and German Painting; Painting in Holland; Painting in Spain; Painting in France; Painting in England; Art and Painting in the Nineteenth Century, a chapter in which the names and works of several American artists have a place; Schools of Painting and "World Pictures," a title which is meant to cover a description and discursion of twelve of the most celebrated paintings in the world. In the appendix there is a fine description of the leading galleries of Europe. The illustrations are well executed, and represent refined and gross objects in support of Mariolatry.

HISTORICAL STUDIES. By Eugene Lawrence. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

These valuable historical papers, which have appeared at intervals in *Harper's Magazine*, are worthy of being reproduced in such a readable form. The reader has presented an outline of great historical events, chiefly relating to the crafty policy and despotism of Catholicism, which shuns the bright light of the progressive steps of the age, and many of the gigantic evils and tyranny of its ecclesiastics have been exposed and banished, and are now a matter of the past. These studies are the product of a cultured mind, familiar with the inner working of Romanism, and from careful research and patient study. The form is of a popular character rather than the severer type of historical facts, which gives it the glowing fervor of romance. Most of these papers have appeared at the time opportunely, and when the public mind was deeply impressed on these subjects. There is a pictorial style about these papers that makes them attractive and some may think over-colored. The topics are as follows: "The Bishops of Rome;" "Leo and Luther;" "Loyola and the Jesuits;" "Ecumenical Councils;" "The Vaudois;" "The Huguenots;" "The Church of Jerusalem;" "Dominic and the Inquisition;" "The Conquest of Ireland;" and "The Greek Church."

DARWINIANA: Essays and Reviews pertaining to Darwinism. By Asa Gray. Fisher Professor of Natural History (Botany) in Harvard University. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

These essays were written at intervals, except two, during the past sixteen years, and which have appeared anonomously. They will be read with more interest from this fact, because its utterances of the author's views have not been adjusted to the present stage of scientific inquiry, and were written without intending to be published in book form. Professor Gray's views are entitled to respect upon the grave principles involved in Darwinism, as he was well trained in departments of thought bearing upon the subject, when the Darwinian theory was first promulgated. The author's confession that he is a believer in Darwinism, and yet a Christian believer, will strike some as strange, and it is therefore quite natural that he should labor to clear Mr. Darwin of atheism. It may be true that Darwin is a believer in God, yet it is equally true that atheists think his theory of evolution and natural selection can do very well without a God, and that it ignores final causes. Apart from its Darwinism the work is one of scientific merit, valuable to the scholar and general reader, and one that needs no need feel alarmed that Christianity will be injured, as it is like its suitor, above the puny threats of man.

THE UNIVERSAL METRIC SYSTEM. By Alfred Colvin, M. E., Principal of a Preparatory Scientific School. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This most excellent manual has been prepared expressly for schools of science and for engineers, in which the system of weights and measures is embodied in the simplest form, that very young persons may understand it. As some efforts have been made to introduce the metric system into our country, those who desire an intelligent idea of the changes its adoption would necessitate, should get this little book.

LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF SAMUEL J. TILDEN AND THOMAS A. HENDRICKS. By C. Edwards Lester. Published by Frank Leslie's Publishing House, New York. For sale by the Pittsburgh Book and News Company, Pittsburgh. Paper covers.

This belongs to "Frank Leslie's Popular Library," and contains several illustrations. Those who wish to have a knowledge of these public men, will find this volume useful for reference.

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For 25 Cents

WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE

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Campaign Weekly Commercial,

A 36 Column Paper,

From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.

ADDRESS,

THE COMMERCIAL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between JOS. A. STONE, DANIEL STONE, GEORGE W. STONE and the legal representatives of JAMES S. CRUMP, deceased, under the firm of the Coal Valley Coal Company, on the 30th day of September, 1876, dissolved by mutual consent by Daniel Stone and the legal representatives of James S. Crump, deceased. All debts owing to said Coal Valley Coal Company will be received at their usual place of business, at 141½ Water street, Pittsburgh.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Having associated with me my brother-in-law, CHAS. WIELAND, of St. Louis, the importation of our specialty, Lager Beer Wine Vinegar, will be continued as heretofore at the old stand, 63 South 3d street, under the name and style of

BOLLMAN & WIELAND.

Baltimore, September 1, 1876.

FOR Centennial Campaign AND Traveling Public.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S Fine Russia and Grain Leather

TRAVELING SATCHELS!!

Pocket Books, Hair and Cloth Brushes.

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Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER

Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANT ED. Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Six 19x24 and BIBLE. Address

STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers, Cincinnati, O.
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1876

WILL I AM

Nos. 165,

New Silks!
New Cashmeres!
New Dress Goods!

Our stock of Black and Colored Silks is now, as heretofore, replete in every quality, and our large sales on these goods is a sufficient guarantee to our patrons as to prices being the lowest.

At 75c to $3.50 and upwards, superior bargains in Black Silks.

Shaded Silks.

At $1, assorted shades in Brown Dress Silks.

At $1 12½, very latest fall shades in Colored Silks, with a very fine line of Striped, Checked, Mourning and Brocade Silks, all at our old and usual lowest prices.

Fancy Dress Goods.

Our stock of Fancy Dress Goods has been entirely replenished with all the very latest novelties in New Fall Dress Goods, in all classes of goods, and lowest to finest textures, from 8c per yard to $2.

Cashmeres.

Our line of Black Cashmeres and Colored Cashmeres in latest shades will in the future be found always leading, both as to variety and prices. It is now very complete and extra good bargains offered.

Flannels.

A very large and complete stock of Eastern and Country Made Flannels, all in new patterns at mill prices. Fine Pressed and Opera Flannels. Embroidered Skirting and Shaker Flannels.

New Goods.

New Goods at the Lowest Prices.

With somewhat the feeling of pride one of the Most Complete West of New very frequently, twice, the Leading No Most Complete, Fresh and Attractive It

James Caldwell & Co.

HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter

DRESS GOODS

Which Buyers will find worthy of inspection before making their purchases.

A large stock of Black Silks from 81 to 85 per yard. Plain and Colored Dress Silks in all the new shades.

Black and Colored Cashmeres from 75c to $2 per yard.

Black and Colored Merinos at very low prices.

Black English Cashmere from 31 to 75c per yard.

Black and Colored Matalese and Pique Cloths for Suits and Costumes.

Bebeges, Vigone and Camel's Hair Cloths.

A large stock of Brocade Dress Goods from 25 to 75c per yard.

Plain Plaid and Stripe Dress Goods from 15 to 25c per yard.

A choice line of Tycoon Reps, 12½ to 15c.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantteens at greatly reduced prices.

Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.

Black and Colored Trimming Velvets.

A choice stock of New Styles of Beaver Cloth and Matalese Cloaks and Sacques.

Cashmere Overdresses and Polonaise

Ladies' Suits and Costumes.

DRY GOODS

Saturday, S AT WILLIAM A M 167 and 169 Fed

SPECIAL ANN IN Ladies' De

GRAND OPENING TO-DAY AN PATTERNS, HATS AND BONNET AMERICAN STYLES, JUST RECE UNTRIMMED HATS AND BONNE NEW FLOWERS, FEATHERS, W AND LANDED FROM EUROPE. HAT ORNAMENTS AND JEWELR CORAL JEWELRY A SPECIALTY. IN RIBBONS IN ALL WIDTHS TO THE LEADING COLORS. WE IN TO THE NEW AND BEAUTIFU STITCHED, MEDALLION AND F ALL CARDINAL SETS, &C. NE DIES' TIES AND NECK WEAR. AND SCARFING NETS. NEW A MINGS, LACING CORDS, TASSEL KERCHIEFS IN CARDINAL AND MENT LADIES' AND

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 23, 1876.

Monetary affairs were unchanged to-day in important respects, the offerings of prime commercial paper being moderate and readily taken by lenders at steady rates. The tinge of firmness in discounts is rather due to prospective than actual causes, bankers having confidence in the prospect of a fair demand for loans from merchants and manufacturers in the near future, and preferring to hold their funds until the realization of their hopes rather than to accept present investments at low rates. Most of the good paper offering is done by bankers for their regular customers at the usual rates of 7@9 per cent., 8 per cent. being the general discount on paper of good character. No second-class paper of any character is tolerated, the late events in banking circles having increased rather than diminished the tendency of lenders to scrutinize all new applications with a good deal of distrust and severity. Checking and counter transactions are not very heavy and the Clearing House operations for the week so far have been quite small. In stock reports from the East we notice as a point of some interest to the business men of this city, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is attempting to take advantage of the present depression in New Jersey Central stock to obtain the control of that line. There seems to be nothing to support that rumor which is afloat on the exchanges, further than that there are some orders to buy that stock at New York from out of town parties. Of course such a movement would be of interest to Pittsburgh, as if it should be carried out it would complete the Baltimore and Ohio connection with both Philadelphia and New York, and give this city a new element of competition in the freighting business with both of those cities. Local stocks and securities are perhaps a little more active, but the tendency is very strongly to hold on to all sound dividend paying stocks, while investors will purchase nothing else. There was a fair attendance at Thomas F. Stewart's auction of stocks this evening, at his sale rooms, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. Sales were made of stock of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank at $53 25 per share; of the Penn Bank at $95 00; of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at $47 00; and the Masonic Bank at $42 00. The following are Eastern quotations on railway stocks and securities of this vicinity, in many of which there has been a slight advance since last quoted:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	.....	48½
Reading	.....	44
Pitts., Tit'ville & Buf.	10¼	10¾
Lehigh Valley	.....	.....
Allegheny Valley	10¾	11
Central Transportation	102	44
P. C. & St. L., m. b.	81	.....
Northern Pacific bonds	14	.....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 110.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Money closed easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts $275,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $180,000. Clearings $27,000,000. Sterling steady at 482½@484.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 109¾ and closed at 110, with sales in the interim at 110¾. Borrowing rates 2@3 per cent. At the close loans were made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong and a fraction higher in some instances. Railroad bonds strong with a sharp advance in coal road shares. State securities strong for Missouri sixes and Tennessee old; rem inder of the list dull. New York city stocks active and firm; early dealings and prices declined from 1@1½ per cent. in active stocks, but towards noon a firmer feeling set in and a recovery took place in some instances. The volume of business was smaller than yesterday and the market was free from excitement. New York Central was one of the leading features, declining from 87½ to 97 regular and from 87¾ to 87 seller sixty days. Harlem declined 1 per cent., and 12, seller thirty days. Pacific Mail advanced from 23¾ to 23¾. We retain Union sell o T from 70½ to 70¾, at latter price 70¾ bid. Wells, Fargo & Co. declined from 87 to 87¾ and afterward recovered to 88. Lackawanna and Western ranged between 77 and 78, sales were also made at 76@76¼ seller sixty days. Delaware and Hudson Canal was firm at 93@93¾ and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 77¾. Pacific Mail advanced to 23½ and Rock Island to 103¾. St. Paul preferred declined to 52¾ and common was steady at 23¾@23¾. Northwestern common fell off to 35¾ and preferred was firm at 63¾@63¾. New York Central at last sale was quiet but strong at 87¾@87¾. Lake shore opened at 83¾ and Western Union at 87¾. Michigan Central declined to 46¾ and rallied to 47 at the close. Transactions 80,000 shares, of which 12,000 were Pacific Mail, 3,000 Western Union, 3,700 Rock Island, 17,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 New York Central, 9,000 Michigan Central, 14,000 New Jersey Central, 9,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS

W. U. Telegraph	87¾	Rock Island	103¾
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	34¾
Do preferred	17	Do preferred	53¾
Pacific Mail	23¾	Toledo & Wabash	32
Maripposa	5	Do preferred	50
Do preferred	15	Ft. Wayne	101
Adams Express	96½	Terre Haute	2
Wells-Fargo Ex	88	Do preferred	10
American Ex	58½	Chicago & Alton	92
U. S. Express	49	Do preferred	112
New York Central	97½	Ohio & Mississippi	12½
Erie	11½	Delaware & Lack	77½
Do preferred	24½	Western Union	87¾
Harlem	131	Missouri Pacific	34
Do preferred	131	Atlantic & P. pfd	2
Michigan Central	47	Indiana Central	12
Panama	128	Burl'g'n & Quincy	115
Lake Shore	83¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	10½
Illinois Central	81	Union Pac. stock	6
Cleveland & Pitts	88	Central Pac bonds	104½
Northwestern	35¾	Union Pac. bonds	103
Do preferred	63¾	Do land grants	80
C., C. & I.	10	Do S. F. bonds	94½
N. J. Central	77½		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118½	New 5's	113½
5-20's, 1865, reg'd	110	10-40's registered	104½
5-20's, 1865, new	113½	10-40's, coupons	112¾
5-20's, 1867	113½	Currency 6's	120
5-20's, 1868	113½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44½	Virginia, old	25
Tennessee, new	41	Missouri 6's	100
Virginia, new	35		

LONDON, September 22, 5 P. M.—About 4169,000 of newly imported Russian gold coin has been bought for shipment to the United States. More is likely to be sent. Consols 9 7-16. United States bonds—5's, 1865, 106; do 1867, 106; 10-40's, 106¾; new 5's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 94; Erie 9¾; do preferred 18.

PARIS, September 22.— Rentes 106 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 22—United States bonds—New 5's 103.

NEW ORLEANS, September 22—Gold 110. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent premium. Sterling exchange 525.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 22, 1876.

A moderately satisfactory state of activity is reported in the principal lines of wholesale trade, the less minimized grain and provisions. In these lines a steady and slow trade is done at moderately firm prices, but trade is limited and hampered by restrictive consumption and the investment of operations to the local trade of the city. Provisions and groceries were moderately active without important alterations in values or especial features of any kind. The glass trade while still quite dull is showing some indications of increased activity, and a number of the factories are starting up. Petroleum was rather weak and made another decline. Dry goods and general merchandise branches were steady and fairly active.

A special dispatch from the Western papers announces a peculiar phase which the grain trade is assuming in Minnesota, tending to the movement and combination of the millers in that section. Following is the dispatch:

It is announced as a fact here that the millers of Minneapolis have formed a combination for the purchase of all the wheat that may be offered for sale in the North, and to this end Winona in Minneapolis there are 7 firms of millers, who have been in the habit of buying every twenty-four hours, aggregating over 3,000,000 bushels of wheat every thirty days. Agencies have been established in several places, and the association have agreed to take all the wheat offered at Duluth, the grain king of the Northwest can purchase for them, paying him a commission, and thus relieving him of any fear that might follow by way of shipment East. This will put a check on the large shipments from the Northern wheat, and will open in turn a market for the flour manufactured by the association. It is a gigantic combination, and if it succeeds, will make Minneapolis during the next three months one of the liveliest shipping points for flour, bran, etc., in the United States.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	4,295	Apples, bbls	61
Wheat, bus	1,479	Cheese, lbs	65
Barley, bus	0	Butter, lbs	1,000
Oats, bus	1,625	Bacon, pcs	483
Potatoes, bus	196	Bacon, lbs	675

The shipments given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade is steady but limited in volume. Wheat continues firm with a steady demand for prime red winter. We quote new winter at $1 15@1 18 for prime red; $1 24@1 25 for amber winter. Corn is quiet with business very light in every respect. We quote shelled yellow at 50@50½c for No. 2; 48@48½c for mixed. Oats are steady with a very light supply; we quote 42@43c. Barley is steady with liberal receipts at 90c@$1 00 for prime spring. Jobbing sales rule 3@5 above quotations.

FLOUR—Trade continues firm with the demand moderately active, the jobbing way for best spring and winter brands. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: Superfine, $4 25@4 50; extra, $4 75@5 25; family, $5 50@6 00; fancy, $6 50@7 00; patent, $7 25@8 00 per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 75@6 90; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@9 00; choice patents $9 50@9 75; new process winter flour rules at $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c per bushel; oatmeal $5 75@7 00 per barrel; kegs $5 00; rye flour $4 50@5 75 per barrel.

HAY—The market continues exceedingly quiet at full prices as listed below. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime, $14 00@14 50; timothy, $13 00@14 00; No. 2, $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store rules at $15 00@16 00. Loose hay in small lots all the way from $11 00@15 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is firm but rather quiet. We quote bran at $18 00@19 50 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs $14 00@16 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $18 00@20 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The supply is not very heavy but the demand is light and the market very dull, the consumption being chiefly supplied from local sources. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is a quiet feeling and prices are entirely unchanged at $2 00@2 25 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The market is active and firm on the best table grades, choice fresh rolls and dairy creamery stock being in especial request. On the other hand common and medium grades are in rather heavy supply and show some weakness. Fancy creamery is quite active and firm at 30@32c; choice fresh rolls were active 28@30c; choice solid packed 22@24c; prime do 17@21c; common 10@14c.

CHEESE—The trade is active and steady at unchanged prices. We quote Augusta makes of Ohio factory at 10@10½c to the wholesale trade; jobbing at 11@11½c; July do 9½@10c in round lots; 10@10½c in a jobbing way. New York Goshen sold in round lots at 11@11½c; jobbing quotations 12@12½c.

EGGS—The supply is moderate and prices are steady and unchanged. We quote strictly fresh at 19@20c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 62@65c in wholesale lots; lower quantities 60@62c.

FRESH FRUITS—Trade is very light the supply being small and demand rather languid. Peaches were scarce and firm at 60@75 for choice; $1 00@1 25 for poor to common. Pears were steady at $2 00@2 50 per bushel. Grapes in liberal supply and easy at $2 50@3 00 per bbl. Plums are steady at $3 50@4 00 per bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and easy market with new domestic ruling at 20c per lb; new California 25@28c per lb.

POULTRY—The market is dull and depressed. We quote live chickens at 30@40c per pair by the coop.

POTATOES—Supply light and market firm. We quote at $1 50@2 00 per bushel for prime Early Rose; $1 25@1 75 for common. Potatoes in bulk are in some demand and firm at 60@70c per bushel. Sweet potatoes are in liberal supply and easy. We quote at $5 75@4 00 per barrel for Baltimore Jerseys; $4 00@4 25 per barrel for Early Virginias.

ONIONS—Are quiet and steady at $2 00@2 25 per barrel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00@2 25 per bushel; sales in round lots were made at $1 90. Cloverseed is dull yet with little doing, and prices are nominal at $9 00@10 00 per bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@22c per gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The demand for hog products is steady and trade is fairly active. Prices are generally unchanged though there are one or two minor alterations in quoting figures. Receipts are liberal.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8@8½c per pound; short rib sides 11c; clear sides 11¾c.

CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 15½c @ ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon, rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 14½c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 15½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $5 50@7 00.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 12@12¾c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12¾@13¾c ₱ lb; in buckets 13@13¾c ₱ lb; in 5 lb caddies 14½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 14c ₱ lb; in 2-lb caddies 14c ₱ lb; in 1-lb cans 14c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 13½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is firmer. We quote extra 85c per gallon; No. 1 at 75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 62@65c; strained oil, white winter, 66c; yellow winter 57@60c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $19 60 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 5¾@6¾c ₱ lb; country do 7¾@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The jobbing demand was fairly active and a good trade was secured on most of the leading staples. Coffees continue very firm, while sugars are rather easy. Prices current are steady and unchanged, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24 @25	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	22½c	Do extra C	10c
Good Rio	20½c	Extra C	9¾c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	C—yellow	10 c
Java	30 c	Franklin, B	10c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	11½c
Rio, in papers	23 @25c	Crushed	11½c
21 grades do	23½@25½c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	23 @26 c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in papers	35 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java, in bulk	34½c	Stg'd Sug. N. O.	40c
Teas.		Prime	42@45c
Youngh'ysons	25@41 00	Good	35@36c
Gunpowder	35@? 00	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@? 00	Ex. white drips	65@70c
Japan	25@30c	Sugar drips	55@60c
Oolong	25@? 00	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy do	1 00	*Soda.*	
Souchong	28@? 75	Irish soap, ₱ box	4 25
Rice.		A. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Choice Carlin	6¼@7 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Patna	@7½c	Gold do	6 25
Rangoon	@6½c	Extra family do	6 00
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ b.	9 c
Starch.	₱ lb	German mottled do	7½c
Pearl	3½@4 c	California do	8 @9c
Silver gloss	9½c	*Soda.*	
Corn	8½@10½c	Bi-carb, in kgs	5@5½ c
Spices (whole.)		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	6c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in 1 papers	6½c
Allspice	15 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@35 c	Star, full wt's	16 c
Nutmegs	90 @1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	12½@13c

FISH—A moderate business is done at revised quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$25 00	Split Labrador herring	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 75
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 50	Lge Georges cod-fish, ₱ lb	6½
No. 2 medium	12 00	Medium Georges	5½
Large No. 3 large	10 00	Pollock, ₱ lb	3½
No. 3 medium	8 50	Cut, ₱ lb	5½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 25	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	25
Lake Trout, do	5 00	Scaled herring do	20

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fairly trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, old, per box, $2 50; London layers do $3 50; Valentia, old, 9½c ₱ lb; Currants, in bbls, Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants in bbls, Citron 20c. Prunes 8½@9c. Almonds—Langnedoc 23c; do shelled 38c. Filberts 17c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Grenoble 16c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 11c. Macaroni 11@13c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $7 00@8 00. Oranges—Mess firm at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 00 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather light, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 00; Raspberries do do $2 50@2 75; strawberries do do $1 30; pineapples do do $2 25; blackberries, ₱ box, $1 50; peaches—cans per doz, $2 10@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 65@1 70.

Petroleum

September 22—The petroleum trade was dull and drooping to-day and another drop of 12½c@1c took place in the crude market, closing at a slight rally from the lowest point of the day. Refined was rather in sympathy, and might be quoted at a slight decline.

CRUDE—The market opened at the closing price of last evening, United being offered at 8½ c. Buyers showing no disposition to purchase the market prices have throughout the morning gradually settled down to 8c. Early in the afternoon a further determined effort to depreciate prices met with some success and sales were effected as low as 7¾c, but from reports shall finally took place and 8¼@8½c proved the highest supply. Closing 8@8¼c.

Barley is steady with liberal receipts at 90c@$1 00 for prime spring. Jobbing sales rule 3@5 above quotations.

FLOUR—Trade continues firm with the demand moderately active, the jobbing way for best spring and winter brands. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: Superfine, $4 25@4 50; extra, $4 75@5 25; family, $5 50@6 00; fancy, $6 50@7 00; patent, $7 25@8 00 per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 75@6 90; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@9 00; choice patents $9 50@9 75; new process winter flour rules at $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c per bushel; oatmeal $5 75@7 00 per barrel; kegs $5 00; rye flour $4 50@5 75 per barrel.

HAY—The market continues exceedingly quiet at full prices as listed below. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime, $14 00@14 50; timothy, $13 00@14 00; No. 2, $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store rules at $15 00@16 00. Loose hay in small lots all the way from $11 00@15 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is firm but rather quiet. We quote bran at $18 00@19 50 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs $14 00@16 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $18 00@20 00.

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 23, 1876.

There has been no material change in the metal market this week, and prices remain about the same as at date of our last. There have been large receipts both by rail and by the rivers, none of which are being stored, and we therefore infer that sales have been made that were not reported to us.

Commission merchants report considerable inquiry for good red short metal, but cannot report sales because consumers will not pay the price asked by the owners of such iron. We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINUS COAL AND COKE SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

500 tons neutral forge	$20 00—cash.
300 tons grey forge, R.	22 00—cash.
200 tons white	18 @24—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	21 @—4 mos
100 tons white and mottled	20 @—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	21 @—4 mos
50 tons grey mixed	22 @—4 mos
25 tons white and mottled	20 00—cash.
25 tons foundry	Private terms.

ANTHRACITE.

200 tons grey forge	$20 00—cash.
250 tons grey forge	20 00—cash.
100 tons grey forge	20 00—cash.
100 tons white	20 @—cash.
100 tons grey forge	20 @—cash.
25 tons No. 1 foundry	25 00—cash.
20 tons No. 1 foundry	25 00—cash.
100 tons No. 1 foundry	22 50—cash.

ALLEGHENY COKE

550 tons c'd shot	Private terms.

CHARCOAL.

225 tons Nos. 1, 2 & 3 H. R.	Private terms.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

50 tons grey forge	$20 00—cash.

Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

The amount of orders received by our leading iron houses seems to be tolerably good and the mills are generally in active operation. Considerable shipments are being made to the Western markets by river, the cheap freights by that route of transportation affording some stimulus to the trade. Prices continue in rather unsatisfactory shape but it is reported that the improved demand has imparted some firmness to the market in this respect, and there is less disposition to cut rates down to the ruinous level at which some sales were made two or three weeks ago. Quotations are given as a basis of 2@2½c according to the size and character of the order, and we do not learn of any considerable business during the last few days at less than the lower quot tion. The following is the price-list of the Western Bar Iron Association on which discounts of ½@¾c are made on orders of round lots from the trade:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 5-10c	1½ and 1¾ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	2 6-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 6-10c	1 and 1¼ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	2 7-10c
1½ to 6 by ⅛ to 1½ inch	2 8-10c	⅝ and ¾ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	3 0c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 2 inch	2 5-10c	⅝ to 9-16 inch	2 7-10c
1⅛ to 2⅛ inch	2 6-10c	½ to 7-16 inch	2 9-10c
2¼ to 3½ inch	2 8-10c	⅜ inch	3 1-10c
1 to 1¼ inch	2 7-10c	5-16 inch	3 3-10c
⅞ to ⅞ inch	2 8-10c	¼ inch	3 5-10c
3-16 inch	3 0-10c		

HOOKS AND SHOE.

All sizes	3 5-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	2 7-10c	⅝ to ⅞ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3c
1⅛ to 2⅛ inch by ¼ and 5-16 inch	2 7-10c	⅝ and ⅞ by ⅜ and 5-16	3 5-10c
1 to 1⅛ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	2 8-10c		

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by ⅛ to 3-16 inch	2 8-10c	¾ and ⅞ by ⅛ to 3-16 inch	3 5-10c
3 to 6 by No. 11 and 13	3c	¾ and ⅞ by No. 11 and 13	3 5-10c
1⅛ to 2⅛ by ⅛ to 3-16 inch	3 2-10c	¾ and ⅞ by ⅛ to 3-16 inch	3c
1⅛ to 2⅛ by No. 11 and 13	3 2-10c	¾ and ⅞ by No. 11 and 13	3 2-10c
1 to 1⅛ by ⅛ to 3-16 inch	3 3-10c	¾ and ⅞ by No. 12	3 4-10c
1 to 1⅛ by No. 11 and 13	3 4-10c		
No. 12	3 4-10c		

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	3 5-10c	¾ inch, finer than No. 21	4 8-10c
3⅛ to 4⅜ inch	3 6-10c	½ inch, finer than No. 21	5 1-10c
1⅝ to 2 inch	3 7-10c	⅜ inch, finer than No. 21	5 6-10c
1⅛ to 1⅜ inch	3 7-10c	¼ inch	6c
1 inch to No. 20	4 3-10c	⅛ inch	6 5-10c
⅞ inch to No. 21	4 6-10c		

OVAL IRON.

⅜ to 1¼ inch	1 9-10c	¾ inch	3 3-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	2 1-10c	½ inch	3 7-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅜ to 1¼ inch	2 2-10c	¾ inch	3 5-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	2 5-10c	½ inch	4c

TANK IRON—BOILED.

3-16, ¼ and ⅝ inch thick	5 7-10c	Heads, flanging	8 5-10c
Rivet iron	5 7-10c	Fluting plates	4 2-10c
Boiler plate	5 7-10c	Tank iron	4 7-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 4-10c		

SIZED IRON—BOILED.

No. 10 to 14	4c	Nos. 25 and 26	7 10c
Nos. 15 to 20	4 2-10c	No. 27	8 10c
Nos. 21 to 24	6 10c	No. 28	9 10c

Nails are steady and decidedly firm under the influence of light stocks and a determined front on the part of manufacturers, both East and West. We quote the market firm at the following list of prices for 10 days or cash, or less than 200 kegs: $2 75 for orders of 200 kegs and upward. The Philadelphia and New York list was recently published and declined further a fair demand. The list prices of the Western Nail Association are as follows:

CUT NAILS.

10d to 60d nails, fencing and brads	$2 85 per keg.
8d and 9d nails, fencing and brads	3 10
6d and 7d nails, fencing and brads	3 35
4d and 5d nails, fencing and brads	3 60
3d nails	4 35
2d nails	5 10
3d fine nails	5 85
2d fine nails	6 60
⅝ inch, lining nails	7 35
½ inch, lining nails	8 85
Clinch nails	4 85
Cut spikes	3 10
Cut boat spikes	3 60

BARREL NAILS.

⅞ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1⅜ in.	1½ in.
$5 35	$5 35	$4 60	$4 35	$4 10

HORSE-SHOE NAILS.

No. 2	10 per cent.
No. 3	10 per cent.
No. 4	10 per cent.
No. 5	10 per cent.
No. 6	10 per cent.
No. 7	10 per cent.

50 cents per keg advance on common cut.

CASING NAILS.

75 cents per keg advance on common cut.

FINISHING NAILS.—$1 25 advance from 40 to 60d. Finishing nails, ⅝ in. $8 00 1 in $9 00

ROOFING NAILS.

Iron, 25c per keg advance on common cut. Galvanized, 1c per ₱ advance on iron.

Tinned, 3d	7 00	Tinned, 4d	6 50
Tinned, 4d	8 00	Tinned, 6d	7 00
Copper, all sizes, per ₱	40c	Tinned, 10d	6 50
In 200 kegs and upwards.			

CINCINNATI.

[By L. B. Hull & Co.]

September 22.—Pig Iron.—The market has been somewhat quiet after the larger movement in the latter part of last week, but there have much effect as the Richmond and Hunt ington route is open to refiners who cannot get coal at the mines except by that route. The road, and the river will probably continue open to navigation for many months now. We quote standard white at 21@22½c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots at works; 22@22½c for home trade, 23c for 100 barrels at 25½@26c. Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad is asking 26c. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 25c.

OIL BARRELS—Trade is quiet and rather weak, but quotations are nominally unchanged at $1 05@1 10 for city made; $1 20@1 25 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, September 22, closing 21.—This market is lifeless and the offerings to sell limit. Refiners are kept fairly employed by former contracts, and exporters for the present are a little indifferent. There is no change in prices. Crude in bulk is quoted at 145c; do. in shipping order 12½c; refined 26c; refined in cases 36@36½c; naphtha 16c for city.

OIL CITY, September 22—The *Derrick* says: The market opened at 8¼c and closed stronger. Few sales were made at this price after which it advanced rapidly to $1 75. All this price large lots were thrown on the market which caused a decline to 48 70, finally declining to $1 and closing weak at 48 70@1 00. Shipment received no attention and is not quotable. Sales and receipts were 51,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, September 22.—Market dull and dull at $3 75 bid.

OIL CITY, September 22.—Market dull and weak at $8 65@? bid for United; immediate shipment $? 00.

PARKERS, September 22—Market weak at $3 72½.

TIDIOUTE, September 22—Market quiet; held at $3 72½.

PARKERS, September 22—United $? 62½; Union $? 55; shipment $? 00. Market dull and a declining tendency.

PETROLEA, September 22.—Market quiet; standard white 23½c; crude 12½@c; cases 30c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, September 22—Petroleum dull; crude 14½c; refined 26c; cases 36@36½c; naphtha 16c for city.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.—Petroleum—Crude in barrels 12½c; refined 26c.

Liverpool, September 22—Refined petroleum 18s 6d; spirits do 12s 3d.

ANTWERP, September 22.—Refined petroleum 40¾ francs.

CLEVELAND, September 22.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 23½c.

Glass and Glassware.

WINDOW GLASS—The trade in window glass is not very active, having been quite dull for some time past, but there are indications of a considerable revival in the demand and orders are beginning to come in more freely. There is no change in values from the report of last week. We give below the list prices of the Western Association on which we quote discounts of 40 and 10 per cent. in car lots, and 40 per cent. in less amounts on orders from jobbers; 20@25 per cent. to small dealers and retailers. Terms sixty days, with 2 per cent. off for cash in ten days. The following are the new card prices per box of fifty feet:

SIZE.	Single Strength 1st qual	2d qual	3d qual	4th qual
6x8 to 8x10	$4 75	$4 25	$4 00	$3 50
8x11 to 10x12	5 00	4 50	4 00	3 75
8x11 to 10x15	5 50	5 00	4 25	4 00
9x16 to 12x17	5 75	5 25	4 50	4 00
12x18 to 14x20	6 00	5 50	4 75	4 25
15x20 to 16x24	6 25	6 00	5 00	4 50
18x22 to 20x30	7 25	6 75	5 50	4 75
20x26 to 24x30	7 50	7 25	6 25	No. 1
26x28 to 24x36	9 25	7 75	6 50	quality
26x30 to 28x44	10 50	9 25	7 50	only
30x46 to 30x50	11 50	9 00	7 50	$3 25@3 50

SIZE.	Double strength. 1st qual	2d qual	3d qual	4th qual
6x8 to 8x10	$7 00	$6 50	$6 00	$5 50
8x11 to 10x12	7 25	7 00	6 50	6 00
8x14 to 10x15	8 25	7 25	6 75	6 50
8x16 to 12x17	8 50	8 25	7 50	6 75
12x18 to 14x20	9 00	8 50	7 75	7 25
15x20 to 16x24	9 50	9 00	8 25	7 75
18x22 to 20x30	11 50	10 00	9 00	8 25
15x26 to 24x30	12 50	10 50	10 00	No. 4th
26x28 to 24x36	13 25	11 50	10 50	quality
26x36 to 26x44	15 25	12 50	11 50	above $3
26x46 to 30x50	16 25	13 00	12 50	00 only.
30x32 to 30x54	17 75	14 00	13 00	
30x56 to 34x56	18 00	16 00	14 00	
34x58 to 34x60	20 00	17 50	16 00	
36x60 to 40x60	22 00	20 00	17 50	
40x64 to 40x64	29 50	27 50	25 00	
40x65 to 40x70	37 00	35 00	32 50	

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 91 united inches, will be charged in 81 united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers and not received.

GLASSWARE—Trade in glassware is only moderate. Discounts on glass are given as follows: On druggist's green glassware 7 @75c and five per cent.; on druggist flint, 5 per cent. 50 per cent. for cash; on black bottles 5 and five per cent.; flint lamp chimneys 75@ 85¢ per case. We quote lamp chimneys per box as follows: Flint glass—No. 0, ₱ doz, 75c; No. 1, ₱ doz, 90c; No. 2, ₱ doz, $1 05; No. 3, ₱ doz, $1 50. German flint glass—No. 0, ¼ and 1 plain round, 45c; No. 2, plain round, 60c.

Provisions.

The demand for hog products is steady and trade is fairly active. Prices are generally unchanged though there are one or two minor alterations in quoting figures. Receipts are liberal.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8@8½c per pound; short rib sides 11c; clear sides 11¾c.

CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 15½c @ ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon, rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 14½c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 15½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $5 50@7 00.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 12@12¾c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12¾@13¾c ₱ lb; in buckets 13@13¾c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 14½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14c ₱ lb; in 2-lb caddies 14c ₱ lb;

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 28, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 22, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M..	30.021	61	88	S.	Fresh.	Lt. rain
2 P. M..	29.917	82	74	E.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M..	29.949	59	81	E.	Light.	Cloudy

Mean barometer....29.975 Highest thermom... 66
Mean thermom..... 60.7 Lowest thermom ... 59
Rainfall..... 0.09

Compromised.

The case of the United States vs. Samuel Thompson, for illigally removing liquor from his distillery at Brownsville, has been settled. Isaac Thompson paid over to the U. S. Attorney the sum of $58,000 and costs of the suit, equal to $8,000 more. Samuel Thompson is still absent.

The Forrest Home.

The Trustees of the Home for Disabled Actors and Actresses, provided for under the will of the late Edwin Forrest, give notice, in our advertising columns, that the Home will be formally opened on Monday, October 2, 1876. This institution was founded for a charitable and humane purpose, and is the only one of the kind in the United States.

To be Tried for Manslaughter.

On motion of Assistant Attorney Wilson in the United States District Court yesterday, the Clerk was ordered to certify to the Circuit Court for trial in October the record in the case of James McCloskey and Louis A. Kennedy, who, while acting as pilot and engineer on the river without licenses, by their inexperience and negligence caused the death of two men.

Order to Pay Over Whisky Money.

Judge Ketcham yesterday morning ordered the Clerk of the United States District Court to pay to Collector of Internal Revenue Sullivan $5,588 44, paid into the registry of the court from the proceeds of the distillery, etc., of Hoffman & Co., of Butler county, and to Collector Davis the following: The compromise money in the whisky case of Samuel Thomson, of Brownsville, amounting to $58,000, and $401 40 tax on spirits paid by Samuel Thompson.

A Card from Mr. Mills.

On our first page will be found a card from Mr. S. B. Mills, the pianist, which explains itself. We wish to state, in this connection, that we sincerely deprecate the publication in our paper of yesterday of an article calculated to create the impression that the Messrs. Kieber & Bro., agents for the Steinway piano, were guilty of practicing Mr. Mills in a false light. The Messrs. Kieber are too well known to require any defense at our hands, but we make the explanation just to them. The honorable character which they have maintained for a long period of time cannot be injured by an advertise mnuendo.

John McKee Laid Out by an Illinois Genius.

A prominent manufacturing firm of this city recently received a communication from an Illinois inventor that is a literary curiosity in its way, and which was accompanied by a hickory model, consisting of a base, or stem, from which sprouted more crooked branches than ever a gnarled dogwood tree could boast. The letter is in printed characters, of which we give a *verbatim* copy:

"Dar sir I resive you leter of—I wood like to now if I would send a model and discrip of the model And how it works to you And if the model wood sute you If you wood kast some for me in this way If I wood let you have New York and Pensevius For you to sell it in And what you hav for kasting by the poud And briten them or polish them I 4 stove hook 2 A par of piners 3 A peg cuter 4 A cloke peter to fore pump 5 A nale poler and hamer 6 A pot lifter to lift of pot 7 A nut cracker 8 A cuter to cut hols in shoes for string.

9 A nils pooler to pull last ot 10 A skrew driver 11 A munkey rensh fit and boalt 12 A wier cuter This con bind to geder I hope to har from you by return mails Yours You must exkew handrite."

Death of Captain McElheny.

A meeting of company C, Seventeenth Ward Marching Battalion was held at the wigwam on Forty-third street last evening to take action in regard to the death of Captain McElheny, Colonel Ballentine acting as Chairman and R. L. Hamilton Secretary.

A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of J. W. Ballentine, George B. Cuppies, Edward Steel, Charles Robinson, and R. L. Hamilton, was appointed, who reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The sudden death of our comrade and Captain, Mr. John Elmer McElhenny, has occasioned the most sincere grief in our association, and we desire to pay appropriate public honors to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, By the members of Company C, of the Republican Marching Battalion of the Seventeenth ward, That in the death of Captain McElhenny our Company has especially sustained a grievous loss, the community been deprived of a patriotic citizen and the cause we all love and support of an ardent and faithful friend.

Resolved, As a mark of respect that we attend his funeral as citizens and friends, who knew and esteemed him in this life, and that we request all our citizens to unite with us in paying the last tribute of regard and remembrance to the deceased.

That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and the same be published in the daily papers.

Which resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned to meet at one o'clock to-day to attend the funeral.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

D. J. Goldenburg *et al.*, creditors, vs. Julius Blumenthal, debtor, Altoona. Adjudication made and case referred to Register Brotherline.

Wm. O. McMullen, of Mercer county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

In the case of J. H. Johnston, bankrupt, city, application for an injunction against Joseph C. Grubbs & Co., and their attorneys, was argued and the matter taken into consideration by the court.

John Billheimer, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Application for injunction argued and the decision reserved.

The case of Michael Sake *et al.* vs. the steamboat J. S. Mercer, was argued and decision reserved.

A. Dunham, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Argument on on exceptions to Register's report invalidating leins. Decision of Court withheld.

C. C. Stanbarger, bankrupt, Blair county. Rule on Register Brotherline to show cause why the appointment of S. B. McFadden as assignee should not be annulled.

J. W. Kidney vs. the steamboat Wm. Wagoner, in admiralty. The Commissioner's report distributing the fund in the registry of the court presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

This court was engaged yesterday with the exceptions to the account of the executor of Jacob Walter, deceased. The executor holds that the widow elected to take under the intestate laws while she now claims under the will.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Commonwealth vs. L. W. Adams, indicted on oath of Florence Adams for assault and battery and indecent assault. Defendant found not guilty, but directed to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Meehan, Joseph Gentz, John Collins, John Snow, Willie Taylor and F. H. Lemon, indicted on oath of W. F. Ross for the larceny of goods from the cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This case, which was taken up yesterday afternoon, occupied most of the day. Jury out.

Charles Longmier was convicted of fornication and bastardy on oath of Margaret Bickley.

Commonwealth vs. Mathias Long, indicted for assault and battery. Jury out. William Rooney is the prosecutor.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Herman, indicted for the larceny of a keg of whisky from Charles Basanocker. Convicted and sentenced to the Workhouse for two years.

Surety and abandonment cases will be taken up to-day.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT WOODVILLE.

There was a real old-time turn out at Woodville, in Scott township, on Thursday night. There were five marching companies on the ground—Captain Glenn's, Captain McQuilty's and Captain Coffee's all from Mansfield, the Union township cavalry, mounted, under Lieutenant Ralph White, and the Upper St. Clair mounted club, commanded by Captain John Trimble. These several clubs, marching over the hills, presented a grand sight, and their arrival at Woodville was greeted with wild applause.

The meeting, consisting of at least five hundred voters, was organized by electing Dr. James Prestly as chairman, and Thomas Gamble, Esq., as Secretary. S. P. Fulton, Esq., delivered the first speech, and was followed by John S. Robb, Esq.; and it being now after ten o'clock, Hon. Russell Errett followed in a few remarks, after which the crowd adjourned with three rousing cheers for the whole ticket.

Republican meetings will be held this evening at Kelly's Hall, Penn, opposite Collins avenue, East End, and at Schlosser man's tavern, Union township. See advertisement elsewhere.

The Republican marching clubs of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards propose forming a battalion. A meeting of the officers of the companies will be held this evening at the office of Alderman Mitchell.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Republican Mass Meeting on the South Side—Addresses by Hon. Edward McPherson, Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., and Hon. Russell Errett — Meeting at Woodville.

A mass meeting of Republicans, of the South Side, was held last evening, in Odd fellows' Hall, Eighteenth and Saran streets. Every seat in the hall was filled, and many persons were compelled to stand. The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Marching Clubs marched into the hall in a body during the speech of Mr. McPherson, and were warmly received.

The meeting was called to order by August Ammon, Esq., on whose motion the following officers were elected:

President—H. A. Collier, Esq.

Vice Presidents—M. S. Humphries, E. Jackson, James Cline, Thomas Shilds, John Richardson, J. H. Sorg, J. P. Schneider, B. Erte, M. Biggs, A. L. Schultz, R. C. Dalzell, Esq., M. Bradley and Jenkin Jones.

Secretaries, reporters of the press.

Mr. Collier, on taking the chair, was enthusiastically received and said he felt certain that the majority to be rolled up for Hayes and Wheeler in November would send all Southern rebels and Northern Doughfaces to rest for ever. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Collier,s stirring address, L. Fayette Sykes, Esq., entertained the audience with several patriotic songs in which the crowd joined with great enthusiasm. After the songs Jacob F. Slagie, Esq., was introduced.

REMARKS OF MR. SLAGLE.

Mr. Slagle referred to the facts that the Democracy balked to have the "bloody shirt" waived in their faces [laughter] and didn't want the past to be referred to. In former times we were ruled by the Southern Democracy, because the Southern Democracy ruled the Northern Democracy. When the Republican party wod, the Southern Democracy said "We'll secede," and they did try to, but the North maintained the Union against the disloyal South and their disloyal abettors in the North. Why, the Democracy said you cannot coerce the South! Some of them said that they would admit that the South had no right to secede, but then the North had no right to coerce the South! The Democracy resisted the calling out of men to put down the rebellion, and they resisted the borrowing and the issuing of money to pay our soldiers and the war expenses. Why, everything we attempted to do and did do during the war was declared by the Democracy to be unconstitutional! Now, since the war, after they have admitted that the war was not a failure, that the acts necessary to put down the rebellion were constitutional, and after they have accepted the constitutional amendments, they still cry out against the acts that were found necessary to maintain the Union and say that "reformm" is necessary. Mr. Slagle next referred to the kind of "reformm" proposed, as shown by the acts of the Democratic majority in the Lower House of Congress when they turned out fifty-six Union soldiers and put in their places forty-three ex-rebels! This is a sample of the reform we may expect under Samuel J. Tilden should he be elected.

Mr. Siagle continued at some length during which he said that he did not think the kind of reform suggested would be accepted, but that true reform would be obtained through the election of Hayes and Wheeler. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF MR. ERRETT.

Hon. Russell Errett being called upon, was next introduced and warmly applauded. He referred to the statement of Dorsheimer, of New York, who said that he objected to Hayes for President, because nothing can be said against him. This Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in New York, don't like Hayes because he cannot be assailed; because mud that they throw will not stick! Under this opinion of Mr. Dorsheimer unless a man can be successfully assailed he is not fit to be a candidate, consequently it would make no difference with Mr. Dorsheimer if the Democratic candidate was Tweed; in fact he would be a preferrable man to Hayes. Mr. Errett said that for his part he preferred an honest man, one with a clear record, for President. (Applause). The speaker next referred briefly to the war record of the Democratic party. If ever patriotism was wanted it was in 1861 and during the rebellion, and yet all those who fought against the Union were Democrats, while they had in the North Democratic allies and sympathizers. The speaker might appeal to his hearers as to the record of the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district. As was well known to them the Democratic candidate for Congress here, stood upon the corners and decried the war, the draft made necessary thereby, and called the Union soldiers "Lincoln's hirelings." This is the sor of man that asks to be returned to Congress. At the conclusion of Major Errett's remarks, which were brief, he was warmly applauded.

ADDRESS OF HON. EDWARD M'PHERSON.

The Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, being introduced and welcomed, spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. McPherson asked what there was in the past history or present attitude of the Democratic party calculate it to the ear of the varied interests of the nation. A brief review of its relation to the chief constitutional and legislative measures which were matured to preserve to the people the civic fruits of the war, would show that the Democratic party, during the entire period, and upon every measure, had been the party of obstruction and opposition. Of course it was unwilling to let slavery die for slavery had long been a faithful ally, and tightening the chains of bondage and the lash which had been their daily task that it had at last come to be a delight. When, with slavery buried, and the war ended, and reconstruction begun in the United States, proceeded under the Johnsonian plan to qualify themselves for restoration to their former places in the Union, by concerted action, enacted in Democratic codes, under which their late slaves were to be held in a qualified but practical servitude. Our Democratic friends, by their tacit acquiescence in this iniquitous usurpation, gave us another proof of how real was their enjoyment of the principle of slavery.

NATIONAL CITIZENSHIP.

When in the uprising of an indignant people, the presidential plan of reconstruction was swept away and the Congress devised another, and based it upon a new constitutional amendment—the Fourteenth Article—which first formulated the great idea of National as distinguished from State citizenship, and which contained provisions to guard from future repudiation the debt which is to us the price of our indivisible Union—and to guard the Treasury from foresees claims for payment and indemnity from rebel States. The opposition to which these beneficient measures provoked from the entire Democratic party attested how faithful it still was to its traditional duties at the altars of slavery and rebellion. When, with slavery dead, freedmen's codes annulled and national citizenship secured, it became necessary to give legislative sanction to the civil rights thus acquired, who can fail to recall the chorus of indignation which leaped from Democratic throats as they predicted that in this measure were to be found the deeds of debauchment to the white and death to our whole Anglo-Saxon civilization? When a further forward step was necessary to complete the work imposed on us by the crime of the rebellion, and it was proposed to insert in the Constitution a fifteenth Amendment to protect the elective franchise from the hostility of those who would limit it to a "color-line," again the Democratic party placed itself across the pathway, and the reform was carried over its bruised and beaten body. So much for the history of the Democratic party the last eleven years.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO-DAY.

What is its present attitude? It stands before the country the apologist for the worst political crimes of the century; the protector of the miscreants who have planned or executed are planning and executing every crime, even to the most bloody, the most horrible and the most shocking upon masses of colored voters in the Southern States who are guilty of no offense except an unwillingness to vote the Democratic ticket. The Democratic party has by violence and intimidation, by murder, wrestled State after State from the political domination preferred by its voters, and is preparing to wield them now unitedly in order there to achieve the election of its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

DEATH TO "NIGGERS."

To the man who doubts on this subject Mr. McPherson commended General Grandin's recent to the Secretary of War in January, 1875, as to Louisiana, in which he states that, from 1868 to that date, over 3,000 persons had been killed and wounded "on account of political sentiments." No intelligent reader is ignorant of the means adopted to coerce from an unwilling people the Democratic victory last year gained in Mississippi. Nor can there be any doubt as to the purpose with which like measures, are, at this moment, in operation in South Carolina. Combinations to starve labor by denying it employment or credit, are supplemented, when necessary, by the use of fire-arms, either to terrify from voting at all, or to force into compliance with these tyrannical demands, until in most of the States of the South, the freedom of the ballot has been actually and entirely destroyed, all, too, in the name of Democracy! And this party, covered with the blood of its ten thousand innocent victims, yet at work upon its usurpation of murder, is held up as the great reform party upon whose shoulders should worthily rest the task of carrying out and perfecting the measures yet necessary to give real liberty to all the inhabitants! As well trust the Turks to show mercy or do justice to the Servians.

WASH THE "BLOODY SHIRT."

The time may come in the history of the country when the restoration of the Democratic party to power may be a duty; but it will be after it has washed the blood from its garments, mourned in sackcloth and ashes over its crimes, and done deeds meet for repentance. A party gains character "by its record, not by a prospectus." At this time, neither the past record, nor the present attitude of the Democratic party, give the country the least assurance of safety from it—not any more than in 1860. Then Democratic principles were unable to give us a remedy. Now they are as incapable of meeting this great emergency.

FIGURES!

But they claim that the Republicans have proved themselves unworthy. They charge in their platform wasteful administration—allege a collection in taxes of eleven years of forty-eight hundred millions of dollars, whereas, by the official tables of the Treasury Department recently published, it is shown that during that time the entire receipts of the Treasury from taxes, premium in gold sold and other incidental sources, were less than forty-two hundred millions of dollars. They allege a "useless expense" of fourteen hundred millions, whereas, by the official statements given in the same tables that the payments during that time, on interest on public debt, on principal of the public debt, pensions and war claims reach nearly seven hundred millions, leaving less than sixteen hundred millions for all the ordinary expenditures of the Government, and excluding all possibility of the truthfulness of the charge of extravagance. The ordinary expenditures of the Government have been for years in process of reduction; and those of the fiscal year, which closed June 30, 1876, were but $158,000,000, whilst those for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, were $390,000,000. It is not the interest of the party to maintain excessive expenditures; and it is not true that the Republicans here been indifferent to the duty of reduction of them. They have not reduced recklessly or unadvisedly, but gradually and inflexibly, as the public service would justify. They have not, however, sought cheap popularity by crippling the public service, striking at meritorious classes of officers, stopping all public buildings, denying needed repairs, crippling the administration of justice, making it easy for smugglers to ply their vocation and cheat the revenue and the like. Such statesmanship they can afford to permit these much self-vaunted Democratic leaders to appropriate to themselves.

MENACE TO THE COUNTRY.

In other respects the Democratic party is a perpetual menace to the country. As far back as 1875 the scheme was broached of obtaining from the United States Treasury four hundred million of dollars in compensation for slaves emancipated; and no less a conspicuous person than Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, wrote a letter, October 31, 1873, now in print, in which he points out a mode deemed by him practicable for avoiding the Fourteenth Amendment, and securing this sum for late slave holding class. He takes the ground that the claim for compensation rests upon the alleged taking by the Government of their property for public uses; that the claim is of the individual owner; that the States had no power to divest it, and that it exists as a reasonable claim for "just compensation" under the Constitution. A Congressional bill has not yet been presented, but the way has thus been opened it. But at the last session of Congress several other alarming bills were presented. Mr. McPherson said he had gone to Washington and procured copies of the official print of these bills, less doubt might be alleged of their existence, and he called attention to these provisions. There are several of them.

REBEL WAR CLAIMS.

And their chief feature is, that they break down the distinction which has for years been maintained, between those citizens of the Southern States who were during the war loyal to the Government of the United States, and those who were not. One of these bills proposes to repeal the law of 1867, which prohibits the payment of old claims, prior to 1861, to any person who promoted the rebellion. Another proposes to repeal that law, and "all other laws of similar character." Another proposes to authorize the Secretary of War to allow reasonable compensation of all citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property by the United States army, or any part of it during the late civil war," and making the affidavit of the claimant or any other person or citizen sufficient proof of the fact of the claim. Another bill authorizes "all citizens of the United States" with claims for losses or supplies taken or furnished for the use of the army, including the use and loss of vessels or boats, to bring a suit against the United States, and the amount found due shall be paid out of the general appropriation for private claims.

THREE THOUSAND MILLIONS.

This bill also repeals all laws which interfere with this proposed general spoliation of the Treasury. Several other bills were introduced for the return of the $65,000,000 of cotton tax collected by the United States between 1863 and 1868. These bills represent claims to the extent of probably three or four hundred millions of dollars, for the Southern Claims Commission, for payment to loyal citizens for supplies taken, 22,208 cases have been presented, claiming $89,258,156. If it be estimated that the disloyal claims exceed the loyal in the proportion of only thirty to one, and are not of higher average amount, we have a total in this class alone of nearly two thousand millions. To the Southern rebel mind, this claim is equitable; and they are sincerely in favor of it. If the Northern Democratic mind object to these projects, it would be interesting to them to so, and give the reasons why they think they should not be.

THE "CONFEDERATE" CONGRESS.

Mr. McPherson next referred to the late House aptly styled the "Confederate House" and recalled to mind the fact that the House last session had turned out fifty-seven Union soldiers from places where they were earning their bread and butter, and had put in ex-rebel soldiers. He recalled the fact that a resolution was introduced, which set forth that the war being over "all citizens are entitled to consideration for places under the Government." Certainly, said the speaker, all were entitled to consideration but as between Union and rebel soldiers who were entitled to the greatest consideration? This resolution created trouble. The Northern doughfaces were afraid of the prospects of a storm. They temporized and delayed, fearing to show up squarely upon this question. Finally, as the only means of escape it was referred to the Centennial Committee of which the chairman was

JAMES H. HOPKINS.

Now, singular as it may appear Mr. Hopkins forgot to report on this resolution. (Laughter.) Mr. McPherson next touched upon the financial issues, connecting with the tariff question. He read from their platform showing that they are a gainst protection and for free trade. The whole party is free trade and no individual member can escape from this plauk. Now fellow citizens, said the speaker, if you desire to maintain the doctrine of protection there is no possible way but to vote for the Republican party. (Applause). It is the

TARIFF PARTY,

and to it must workingmen turn for protection. In Congress will this tariff battle be fought. It is essential that you have a representative man from this district, one who is in sympathy with the people and acquainted with their wants. Such a one is the Republican candidate for Congress. [Applause.] As with Hayes, our candidate for President, no spot a blemish can be found against the character of Russell Errett. [Applause.] No affiw can be laid out on his record. Now it may be that the next house will turn upon one or two votes. How important it is then to see to your Congressman!

But recently a Southern gentleman had said to the speaker that there would not be six Republicans sent to Congress this year from the whole South. This was to be their main fight. Their purpose is that if Hayes cannot be defeated by the popular vote to throw it into the House of Representatives and then defeat him in a rebel Congress. Now would it not be a shame for Allegheny county to send to Congress the one man who might defeat the whole people in the Presidential issue, who might bring free trade upon us, and who might fix upon us the payment of war claims?

TILDEN A SECESSIONIST.

Mr. McPherson drew a contrast between Governor Tilden and Governor Hayes. In 1860, prior to the election of Mr. Lincoln, Tilden avowed his opinion that the Southern view of the right of secession in his letter to Hon. William Kent. He declared our system to be a "compact of confederation between States," without a common article to enforce a great constitution and execution of the instrument. He asserted the right of a State to "snap the tie of confederation as a nation might break a treaty; and the right to repeal coercion as a nation might repel invasion. He thus ranged himself with Franklin Pierce, who in January of the same year, in a letter to Jefferson Davis, gave 'aid and comfort" to the conspirators of secession and disunion. When secession came, Rutherford B. Hayes accepted the resulting war as "just and necessary," and "demanding the whole power of the country." When the great war meeting of April, 1861, was held in New York, Tilden declined to sign his name to the call, requiring first to know what resolutions were to be passed at it, showing by how delicate a thread his devotion to the country was suspended.

HAYES A SOLDIER.

Mr. Hayes said then he would prefer to go into the war if he knew he was to be killed in the course of it, rather than to live through and after it with the feeling any part in it. In 1864 when Mr. Tilden was at Chicago helping to concoct that resolution of surrender passed by the Democratic National Convention, giving up the war as long the war when all other causes combined, by nerving and encouraging the rebels to hope for Democratic restoration, General Hayes was writing from the field that "the officer who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It is claimed by Tilden's friends that Lincoln sometimes consulted him. So he toyed with other dangerous men in the North—corresponded with them, conferred with them, pleaded with them, argued with them, tested them, toyed with them, that thereby he might mollify them, and measure them, unfang them, or convert them. Lincoln was a diplomatist, as well as a patriot, and considered nothing a loss which removed an obstacle from the path of the nation, or blunted the weapon, or paried the blow of an enemy. Lincoln may have sent for, and conferred with Mr. Tilden; but the documentary proof must be furnished before the country can believe that such conference was between friends, who confided in each other, and were equally intent upon a common object.

MARKED CONTEST.

Likewise, the characters of the two men are in marked contrast. Hayes set up for himself a noble standard when in College days, he wrote in his private diary these words: "*The reputation that I desire is not that momentary eminence which is gained without merit, and lost without regret. Give me the popularity that runs after, not that which is sought for.*" Contrast these words with the spirit shown by Mr. Tilden, whose training began in the school of New York politics, in the corrupt days of Van Buren, and whose career has been a continuous devotion to the methods, and principles, and measures of that dynasty of which Tweedism was but the logical and necessary issue. The country can, of all possible calamities, least afford to endure the overshadowing danger which would come from transplanting to Washington the deeds which have produced the Tammany growth in the city of New York.

At the conclusion of Mr. McPherson's able address the meeting adjourned.

Verona Aroused.

The Republicans of Verona borough had a large and enthusiastic meeting last night. The officers were as follows:

President—J. McD. Crossan.

Vice Presidents—Wm. A. Tomlinson, James Dalzell, John Dalzell, Thomas M. King, P. F. Bannon, Captain Ellwood, Daniel Stotler, A. H. Rowand, Jr., John R. Cribbs.

Secretaries—James McIlwaine, James Marshall.

Colonel Thomas M. Bayne was introduced by the President, and made a most eloquent and powerful speech, which called forth rounds of applause.

Professor William J. Pope was present and sang several of his excellent campaign songs.

The Verona Marching Club, one hundred and fifty strong, Captain Daniel Stotler, gave a street parade, presenting a splendid appearance.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

A Creditable Work Creditably Performed.

Through the courtesy of J. R. Fariss, Esq., we have enjoyed the pleasure and the satisfaction of a cursory examination of an advance copy of the "History of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, with Illustrations Descriptive of its Scenery, Palatial Residences, Public Buildings, Fine Blocks and Important Manufactories, from Original Sketches by Artist's of the Highest Ability, Philadelphia. L. H. Everts & Co., 1876." Press of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia." The work was an undertaking which required not only literary ability, artistic skill and patient research, but ample capital, without which the massive volume could not have been produced in its present beautiful and attractive form. The mechanical execution of the work—the paper, the letter press, the binding, and the exterior ornamentation is in the very best style of the typographic art, and every way creditable to the enterprising firm whose imprint it bears. The volume is profusely illustrated, and the engravings and lithographs are executed artistically and with remarkable fidelity. The frontpiece consists of a view of "Braddock's Battle Ground" as it appears in this Centennial year, with the flourishing village which bears the name of the unfortunate Braddock; the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, which occupy a prominent place on the historic ground; the railroad tracks, and other surroundings, which make up a pleasant picture in contrast with the wilderness in which Braddock's army encountered defeat and utter rout at the hands of the French and Indians.

The history of Allegheny county—including sketches of the several Indian tribes, the early settlements of the Dutch and Swedes in the Eastern part of the province, the conquest by the French and Washington's early services; the French and Indian wars, etc.—is given in detail, down to the late war for the suppression of the rebellion. The county history is very full; and, as much of that covering the later movements is entirely new having been prepared specially for this work, its value is correspondingly enhanced. There are published complete rosters of all the companies enlisted in this county, nearly 23,000 in number, and a death roll of nearly 2,000. There are also sketches of the regimental organizations, and biographies of the principal officers who fell in battle. A new and valuable feature is presented in the history of the various townships and boroughs throughout the county—the date of their organization; sketches of the first settlers; portraits of many of the old pioneers; and the preservation of such historic facts and legends as could be gathered from the lips of those who must ere long pass away.

In running through the work, we noticed that much space has been allotted to the history of the various religious denominations which have flourished here ever since the first settlements were made "at the forks of the Ohio," the preaching of the Gospel were here almost as soon as the Indian traders, and wherever the armies penetrated the ministers of peace soon followed. The history of the county would be incompleted, indeed, without some authentic information in regard to the planting and development of those religious influences and institutions which have flourished here ever since the first settlements were made "at the forks of the Ohio." The